The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7224. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

ABOUT THE CAPITAL—THE NATION'S GREAT MEN.

AN IMPROVED CITY—FOREIGN COMMERCE—STATUARY FOR AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874.

Since the Government of Italy forced Rome to wash its face, the capital city has put on an aspect of presentable cleanliness. The Italians found Rome sadly out of repair, and they have had much to do to plaster up the cracks in the old walls, to say nothing about the many new buildings put in progress to accommodate the multitude of servants of the Government who were obliged to shift their residence to this city. Instead of finding fault with the slowness in carrying out improvements still so much needed, we feel like praising the town authorities for what has already been accomplished. When the visitors of the coming Winter arrive here, they will find a Rome very different in many respects from that which has been often described. The stinks and picturesque filth of the Rome of the priests are exchanged for the tidiness and wholesomer smells of Christian civilization. One can now get across one of the less frequented streets without being knocked over by the stench of a garbage-heap or the importunities of a crowd of mendicants. Rome is beginning to set an example which might be imitated with profit for the purification of the water-front of the City of New-York. As we have not yet arrived at perfection in our municipal management, we must accept criticism from whatever quarter it comes, until we are shamed into the correction of the grosser abuses.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

I must recurn once more to a subject to which I have already twice referred—the amount of the foreign commerce of the Kingdom of Italy. I made a statement two months back, giving the aggregate of the exports and imports of the country for the year 1873, amounting to five or six hundred millions of dollars. I afterward corrected this report, nearly doubling the sum named, misled by a blundering article (Sept. 8) in the *Finance Italienne*, a weekly journal devoted to finance and statistics, printed here in the French language. The *Economista D'Italia*, from which I got my first data, gives, in a tabular statement, the commercial transactions, both of exports and imports with all countries. The gross amount for 1873 was somewhat more than 2,400,000,000 of francs, or not far from $470,000,000. The sum is respectable for any country, and especially for Italy, so soon after her new commercial activity under uniform laws. Statistical facts are valuable to illustrate the condition of development of communities. But their value depends upon their correctness; for blundering inexactness serves no other purpose than to mislead. In Italian newspapers there is a good deal of slovenly carelessness of statement, as one has opportunity to observe in statistics sometimes published concerning the progress of the United States. Such errors are, perhaps, oftenest caused by the information communicated having passed through two or three languages, although that is no reason for blundering if the facts are given in figures instead of words. By this correction and return to the fact as stated first, we find that the foreign commerce of Italy is a little more than one-third that of the United States or France, and the consumption of articles the product of other countries, about $8 per capita of the population, instead of more than twice that, as before stated. The augmentation is regular every year, although not in a ratio equal to the annual increase of the United States or England.

STATUARY FOR AMERICA

It is a pleasure to artists and their friends here to learn, from time to time, of the projects for new public monuments in American cities. Hearing of the determination to add to the artistic embellishments of Central Park astatue of Daniel Webster, the inquiry naturally arises why New-York has so long neglected to honor, with heroic memorial, the memory of some of the men distinguished in her own past history. Gen. Hamilton, in statesmanship; De Witt Clinton, in great civil enterprises; Washington Irving and Fenmore Cooper, in literature, and Robert Fulton, in useful discovery, are names intimately associated with New-York, and demand a recognition from the citizens of the Metropolis, to which their fame adds so much nobility.

A LACK OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

It is a curious fact to make mention of, and one which proves the utter absence of the spirit of public life in the Rome of centuries past, that no statues or monuments have been raised in honor of eminent public men. Certainly, in St. Peter's and other churches may be seen the effigies of Popes and Cardinals, surrounded by great richness of marble decoration. But such monuments have little civic or moral value, for they are raised to men who were little else than office holders, distinguished in their lives by no great acts of public benevolence, and the monuments themselves paid for out of the common treasury, from which the families of these heroes had already been enriched. To tell the truth, Rome has not had for a long time any great men to honor. Of all the illustrious geniuses whose names are familiar to all the world, what one among them can be cited as associated by birth or intellectual growth with this capital city of Roman Catholic civilization? It would puzzle a foreigner to name even one. And in the territory south of this line of Rome, as far as the end of the peninsula, the soil has not been fertile in the production of men of genius. There are a few such names, as Filangiesi, Giannone, and Giambattista Vico, but the list is a short one of those eminent in science or art who have enriched the world by their labors or discoveries in any department of human knowledge. But to the north of Rome, in the past five centuries, how many illustrious actors have added glory to the Italian name! Where are we to find a reason for the poverty of Rome in great men, except in the fact that the Church has dishonored the human reason, and crushed the intellect with its cruel iron hand.

AN OPEN-AIR GALLERY.

In the classical garden of the Pincian Hill may be seen long lines of portrait busts of distinguished Italians of all parts of the country of different epochs of its history. In the past four years not less than thirty new busts have been added to this open-air gallery. Most of these last are portraits of men who have served their country in these later years, or have obtained honorable distinction in different periods of the national history. But before the Italians took possession of Rome no bust was allowed to be placed in this circle of heroes, however great the genius or eminent the services rendered to the Italian name, the subject of which had ever, by word or act, put in doubt the infallibility of the Papal establishment, or trusted to the guidance of enlightened intellect rather than accept blindly the impositions of dogmatic authority. Certainly it could not be expected that the Church would condemn itself by placing in its gallery of portraits the heads of the reforming monks, Savanarola and Arnaldo Da Brescia, whose bodies were burned by an order from its authority.

COMMEMORATION OF A DOGMA.

The only considerable monument raised in Rome of late years is that to commemorate the dogma of the Immaculate Conception—a column surmounted by a statue of the Virgin, with effigies of the prophets at the base. During the session of the Vatican Council, the foundations of a monument to signalize the voting of the doctrine of Papal infallibility were laid, on the height of San Pietro, in Montorio, a site which overlooks the whole of Rome. Since that beginning a great change has been brought about, and within a year or two something has been said of building upon that base a memorial in honor of the Italian occupation of Rome.

ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE IN MONTGOMERY—THE SPEAKERS COUNSEL HARMONY AND MODERATION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.—There was a grand demonstration here to-night over the Democratic victory. Buildings were illuminated, and there was a procession of immense length. Almost the entire population of the city were on the streets and public squares to witness the jubilee. One hundred guns were fired at sunrise and the same number at sunset. Resolutions of congratulation over the recent Democratic victory, pledging devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and promising equal and exact justice to all without regard to race or color, were adopted. Speeches were made by Major Williams, Congressman-elect from this district, Lieutenant Governor elect Ligon, Ex-Gov. Watts, W. L. Bragg, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and many other distinguished citizens, all of whom counseled harmony and moderation.

THE WETMORE CASE—DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONERS.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 10.—The case of the United States against Wetmore and others, of Sumter County, Ala., charged with conspiring to injure United States Marshal Hester, came before Commissioner Gillette to-day. The defendants were discharged on the evidence, without argument. A former telegram charged that a subpœna in the case had been issued two weeks before the alleged offense took place. It now transpires that Gillette issued no process whatever in the matter. The subpœna referred to was an old one regularly issued by Commissioner Gillette in the case of the Mail Agent Ivy, but was illegally used by Deputy Marshals Hester and Beach in the Wetmore case.

LOUISIANA.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE THE VERDICT IN SIMMS' CASE IN TERRE BONNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The trial of Amos Simms, the successful negro candidate at the late election in Terre Bonne Parish, charged with homicide in killing one of a party of negroes who assaulted and pursued him, took place yesterday. The Coroner's jury in the case of the deceased, which was entirely composed of colored men, returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, and Simms was immediately released.

THE ST. MARTINSVILLE PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The five St. Martinsville prisoners to-day gave bonds for their appearance in the United States Circuit Court in this city the second Monday in January. The charge against them is violation of the Enforcement act. There was but one affidavit made in the cases, and that by a colored man named John Heist, in which the accused are charged with acts of intimidation toward him at the election polls, whereby Heist says he suffered heavy damages from loss of his cotton crop, alleging that he was, through fear of his life, compelled to leave home.

THE TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 10.—There are now in Louisiana twenty-eight companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and two of artillery.

MINNESOTA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 5,000—CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 10.—Very nearly complete returns of the late elections in this State show the Republican State ticket to be elected by over 5,000 majority. Dunnell, Rep., for Congress, in the First District is elected by 3,401 majority. W. S. King, Rep., for Congress, in the Third District, has 2,311 majority, with a few precincts to hear from. In the Second District the result is still uncertain. The straight Republican candidate for Congress has, so far, 207 majority, and is probably elected, but it is possible subsequent returns may defeat him and elect E. St. John Cox. The Legislature is Republican by twenty seven majority on joint ballot, but in this count are included several Independent Republicans and Anti-monopolists, whose votes are uncertain.

KANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVER 14,000.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 10.—The official returns from fifty-four counties, and accurate returns from the remaining sixteen, show Osborn's majority for Governor to be 14,322.

In the First Congressional District the official returns from twenty-four counties, and accurate returns from the others, show Phillips' majority for Congress to be 8,521.

MISSOURI.

THE VOTE OF NINETY-THREE COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR AND CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—Returns from ninety-three counties of this State give Hardin, Dem., for Governor, 125,754 votes, and Gentry, Ind., 86,460. Hardin's majority thus far is 39,204. The official vote for Congressmen is not yet received from any district, but there is no reason to doubt that the entire delegation will be Democratic.

THE VOTE IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LEBANON, Mo., Nov. 10.—Returns from the Fifth Congressional District give R. P. Bland, Dem., 3,000 majority over A. J. Leary, Rep. Two years ago Bland's majority was 600. Bland runs ahead of the Democratic State ticket about 1,000.

ILLINOIS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The official count of the vote in the Second District, Illinois, gives Harrison (Dem.) a majority of 7. Caulfield's (Dem.) majority in the First District is 697. The count of the Third District is not yet completed.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE BISHOP BACON.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 10.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Bishop Bacon took place this morning in the cathedral, which was crowded. Seats were reserved for the members of the City Government and other prominent citizens. A procession was formed consisting of acolytes bearing lighted tapers, preceding Archbishop McCloskey, Bishops Williams, McLoughlin, Lynch, McQuade, Conroy, and McNierney, and some fifty priests clad in their vestments, who took seats in the front pews. The requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop Williams, of Boston, assisted by Rev. Father Neally, of Boston. The entire service was very impressive. At the conclusion of the mass Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York, delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased Bishop, after which the burial service was celebrated, and the casket containing its remains was deposited in a vault beneath the church.

WASHINGTON.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

THE REPORTED DISMISSAL OF MISS JACKSON FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OPPOSITION TO THE DAUGHTER OF THE MURDERER OF ELLSWORTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There are various rumors afloat to-night of Cabinet changes, one being to the effect that all the members have tendered their resignations to the President. Then, again, this is denied, and the names of two members in particular are mentioned. Finally, it will be said that they intended to resign, or will resign. In short, the time between now and the meeting of Congress will be a remarkable season, differing from the preceding Autumn, if reports of Cabinet changes are not persistently circulated and repeated, all of which, it is needless to say, will be pure invention.

THE STORY OF THE ALLEGED EXPULSION OF MISS JACKSON.

There has been some adverse criticism in private circles for a day or two in consequence of the employment in the Treasury Department of a Miss Jackson, daughter of the man who shot Col. Ellsworth at the beginning of the war. Finally, an account of her dismissal and restoration by order of President Grant has been published. It is not even an incorrect and garbled narrative, but it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. The facts are as follows: Miss Jackson was appointed during Judge Richardson's Secretaryship, but it was not known at the time that she was the daughter of the Jackson who killed Ellsworth. She has proved herself an excellent clerk, and has been at least once promoted for efficiency. It was not until a few days ago that Mr. McCartee learned the unpleasant fact above noted, and he at once recommended her dismissal. Secretary Bristow, having learned the story, assumed the sole responsibility of retaining the lady in the department. There was no ground whatever for her dismissal except the relationship, for which she can hardly be held responsible. Her record in the department was excellent, and so far as it went warranted her retention. Secretary Bristow says if it had been a question of giving her the appointment in the first instance, he would probably have decided it adversely, deeming it proper that daughters and widows of soldiers in the Union army seeking places should have the preference. To dismiss her now, for no reason but her parentage, he would regard as a punishment which he was not authorized to administer. At any rate he assumes the responsibility, and says, so far as he knows, the President had no knowledge of the case. Col. Mosby did not appear in it, and he was influenced alone by his own feelings and judgment. No doubt the raid on Miss Jackson was organized by some one who wanted her place, and it is noticeable that most is made of the affair by those who have been loudest in demanding that the war should be forgotten.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALLOWING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT TO BE PRINTED.

The Court of Commissioners for Alabama Claims, previous to their adjournment on Friday last, passed an order that if any counselor wished to print testimony he could withdraw it from the clerk for that purpose on filing a receipt and the date at which he would return the testimony to the clerk. This order, however, does not include papers from the Department of State, which belong to the Government.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATION.

The following circular to Collectors of Customs and others has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

The regulations of this department, articles 669 to 697, issued to carry out the law permitting the transportation of merchandise without appraisement from certain designated ports to certain other designated ports, (see act of July 14, 1870, synonymous with sections 2,990 to 2,998, revised statutes,) fail to make provision for a certain class of shipments authorized by said law, viz.: the transportation through the United States of importations "from or to Europe and from or to Asia, or the islands adjacent thereto." It is therefore prescribed that goods, wares, and merchandise arriving at either of the authorized ports, which shall appear by the invoices, or bill of lading and manifest, to be intended for shipment through the United States to Europe or Asia, or the islands adjacent thereto, may be transhipped from the port of first arrival to the port whence exportation is to be made, and thence to their destination, under a combined entry for transportation and exportation. Sample forms for such entry, and blanks for accompanying bond, will be furnished by this department on requisition. The regulations governing transportation in bond without appraisement will be held applicable thereto, except that the bond will be conditional for the landing abroad of the merchandise and the production of proper landing certificates in the ordinary form, within one year from the date of such bond. No appraisal of the merchandise will be required at the port where the shipment for export is to be made; and the examination will be confined to the identification of the packages. The transfer to the exporting vessel will be made under the same regulations as govern the ordinary exportation of dutiable merchandise to foreign countries.

The provisions of the above circular will enable shipments of merchandise from China to enter at San Francisco and be exported to Europe through New-York or any other Atlantic port, and vice versa from Europe to Asia without appraisement.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $16,206,276; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,900,000; coin, $83,681,727; including coin certificates, $21,503,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Ransom B. Peck is ordered to the navy-yard at Mare Island, and Lieut. W. W. Rhoades to the receiving ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H. Lieut. Commander Henry Glass is detached from special duty and ordered to command the nautical school-ship, to be established at the port of San Francisco; Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Stivers has been ordered from the torpedo-boat Alarm, and placed on waiting orders.

REPAYMENT OF THE ADVANCE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress at its last session, in addition to providing for funding the District of Columbia debt, advanced $237,132 for the payment of interest falling due in July last. The Commissioners have returned this money to the Government, making the last payment, nearly $100,000, to-day. The Commissioners have also paid large sums to laborers and others in the discharge of debts contracted by the late District Government, the increased rates of taxation giving them ample funds for those purposes.

THE RETIRING PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

Mr. J. De Sanza Lobo, the Portuguese Minister, was received by the President at noon to-day and presented his letter of recall.

THE COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATIONS.

It was expected that the House Committee on Appropriations would hold a meeting to-day, to commence the work of preparing the regular Appropriation bills in advance of the assembling of Congress, but no quorum was present. Messrs. Garfield, Starkweather, and O'Neill are now here, and Wheeler, of New-York, and Hale, of Maine, will arrive to-night. The majority of the committee will undoubtedly be here this week, when the estimates of the various departments will be distributed to the individual members, who will proceed to prepare the bills committed to their respective charge. The Senate Committee on Appropriations will assemble here on the 15th inst., with a view to laying out their work, and making detailed examinations of the various features of the civil service, so as to be prepared to act promptly upon the annual appropriation bills as soon as they are received from the House.

ARMY ASSISTANT SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The following persons, having passed the Medical Examining Boards recently convened in New-York and San Francisco, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons in the United States army: Charles K. Wynne, Frederic C. Ainsworth, Volney Howard, and John Van Rensselaer Hoff, of New-York; Holmes O. Paulding, of the District of Columbia; George A. Adair, of Michigan; Paul N. Brown, of New-York; Edward B. Mosby, of Pennsylvania; Donald Jackson, of Texas; Bernard G. Semmig, of California; John O. Skinner, of Maryland; James A. Finlay, of Pennsylvania; Augustus A. De Loffre, of South Carolina; Sylvester S. Bedal, of Minnesota; John B. Hamilton, of Illinois; Timothy Wilcox, of New-York, and Lewis M. Mans, of Maryland.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEBT.

Large amounts of District eight per cent. certificates, and other gold-bearing obligations, have been funded in the new 3 65-100 bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered the mail service on the Peach Bottom Railroad, from York to Cross Roads, Penn., and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad between Lawsonham and Sligo, Penn.

Among the visitors to the President to-day were Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Senators Lewis, of Virginia, and Logan, of Illinois.

James W. Callan, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Agent for the Indians of the Grand River Agency, vice Edward Palmer, resigned.

CANADA.

RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW—DEATH OF A SENATOR.

PORT COLBORN, Ont., Nov. 10.—The schooner Manhattan, which arrived here last night, picked up in Lake Erie the crew of the schooner Nimrod, which was sunk by a collision with the bark Michigan, between Port Burwell and Port Stanley, on Saturday night. The collision occurred in a dense fog, and the Nimrod sunk soon after, the crew taking to the masthead, and subsequently to the small boat.

THREE RIVERS, Ont., Nov. 10.—Hon. Charles Malpiot, Senator from the Lavaltrie Division, died last night at his residence at Pointe Du Lac after an illness of fifteen days.

VALETTA, Ont., Nov. 10.—A man named Alexander Burney, a resident of Tilbury East, dropped dead in the street this morning. The cause of his death is supposed to have been heart disease.

WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held here to-day, for the purpose of hearing the views of E. W. Sewell on the practicability of navigating the Gulf and River St. Lawrence during the Winter months. After hearing Mr. Sewell's views as to the feasibility of the great scheme, and the great advantage that would accrue to Quebec from Winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the practicability of navigating the River St. Lawrence to the sea during the Winter season has been the subject of discussion, and has, by qualified persons, been pronounced possible.

Resolved, That this body, having heard E. W. Sewell's statement on the subject, do make application to the Government of the Dominion, praying that it will grant such encouragement to Mr. Sewell as will enable him to thoroughly test this important question.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, with colder and partly cloudy weather in the North-west and upper lake region. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States without a decided change in temperature. Threatening weather and rain continue in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. The barometer has fallen slightly in New-England and the Middle States, with clear or fair weather, south or west winds, and slight rise of temperature. The rivers have remained stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, generally clear weather will prevail, with south-west to north-west winds, stationary temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather, light variable winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer.

For the North-west and upper lake regions, partly cloudy and cool weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake regions, generally clear and cooler weather, south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, north-east to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For New-England, partly cloudy, followed by clearing and cooler weather, south-west winds, veering to north-west, and falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania, the temperature will remain above freezing.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	36°	47°	3:30 P. M.	37°	61°
6 A. M.	33°	45°	6 P. M.	33°	57°
9 A. M.	34°	47°	9 P. M.	31°	54°
12 M.	36°	55°	12 M.	30°	53°

Average temperature yesterday.......52⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......33¾°

A PENNSYLVANIA SWINDLER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—Dr. William Parker, of Connellsville, Penn., who was arrested on the 26th ult., on a charge of using the United States mails to defraud members of the English Parliament, had a hearing to-day, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail to appear at the next term of the United States Court. A large amount of testimony against the prisoner was produced.

TWO IRISHMEN MURDERERS TO BE EXECUTED.

MONTROSE, Penn., Nov. 10.—The double execution of O'Mara and Irvin will take place on Thursday, the 12th inst. It will be remembered that on Sept. 28, they brutally murdered the mother and sister of O'Mara in order that they might get rid of supporting them, and that O'Mara might inherit his mother's property, worth about $2,000. After murdering the women they dragged their bodies to the railroad and placed them across the track to make it appear that they had met death by a passing train.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Immense preparations are being made here for the reception of the Knights Templar of the Union, who will attend the convention of the Order in this city Dec. 1. From 7,000 to 10,000 Knights are expected. The fraternity are very enthusiastic, and ample accommodations will be prepared for all who desire to come.

A COTTON MILL RESUMES WORK.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 10.—The mammoth cotton mill of the Spragues at Baltic, ten miles north of this city, has resumed work, after a three weeks' suspension, caused by a strike of the mule-spinners. A few of the strikers have returned, and fresh spinners will be employed if the rest do not yield. The Spragues run on full time, not having entered the two-third-time league.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE REPORTED VISIT OF DON CARLOS TO FRANCE—OPERATIONS ABOUT IRUN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The *North German Gazette* asserts that Don Carlos entered France on Saturday, passing through Hendaye, and returned to Vera on Sunday. The Carlists in Paris deny that Carlos has been on French soil. They have dispatches giving details of his movements, which report that he was at Cuncha on Sunday on his way to Vera.

The garrison of Irun was reinforced by 300 men on Monday. Since then there has been some fighting between Renteria and Oyarzun. The Republicans are endeavoring to cut off the Carlists from their base of operations, and compel them to take refuge in France or surrender. The result of their efforts is as yet unknown.

Gen. Moriones, at the same time, is endeavoring to revictual Pampeluna. The garrisons of Bilbao, Vitoria, and Irun are ready to act in concert with the present movements.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFERED FOR THE RECOVERY OF A STOLEN MURILLO.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The ministerial authorities of Seville have offered a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of Murillo's great painting of St. Anthony, which was stolen from the Cathedral in that city.

FRANCE.

FATE OF A MEDICAL LECTURER WITH POLITICAL VIEWS OBNOXIOUS TO THE STUDENTS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—In consequence of his Royalist and clerical opinions, M. Chaiffard, a newly-appointed Professor in the School of Medicine in this city, was prevented from giving a lecture by the students, who drowned his voice by an uproar.

TRIAL OF CLEMENT DUVERNOIS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The trial of Clement Duvernois for swindling began to-day.

THE EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

EFFECT OF THE MILD WEATHER ON VEGETATION AND COMMERCE—NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The weather the past week has been mild. Roots which at one time seemed hopeless now show quite a crop. Moisture was wanted in abundance, but there is now some apprehension lest vegetation may go on too fast and be checked by frost.

Wheat sowing is nearly over.

In consequence of the absence of ice, every European port keeps open and shipments are hastened. Foreign arrivals and dampness of the weather operate against an advance in the price of wheat. Not one European market notes a rise, while in many there has been a fall of a shilling. Continental speculators and shippers are hanging back, notwithstanding a reduction in freights.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW—WRECK AND LOSS OF TWENTY LIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. W. E. Forster has declined the candidature for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow. The Liberal students will now unite in supporting Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The steamer King Leopold, of Newcastle, has foundered at sea. Twenty persons were drowned.

STEAMERS ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Laver, New-York Oct. 31, for Liverpool, arrived here at 10:30 P. M.

The National Line steamship Spain, Grace, New-York Oct. 31, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

GERMANY.

THE COINAGE LAW EXTENDED TO ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—In the Reichstag, to-day, a bill extending the Imperial Coinage Law to Alsace and Lorraine was passed.

THE VON ARNIM CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 11—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that he was examined to-day with reference to his statements in connection with the Von Arnim affair. He adds that the correspondent of a New-York paper was also sought for by the authorities, but had left Berlin.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL TO BE PUBLIC.

LONDON, Nov. 11—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Berlin reports that Count Von Arnim was again examined on Monday. The preliminary proceedings closed on Tuesday and the result was communicated to the Attorner General, who will decide whether the case shall go to trial. It is generally believed that the decision will be in the affirmative, and the trial will be public.

MONTENEGRO.

CAPTURE OF LEADERS IN THE RECENT OUTRAGES.

TRIESTE, Nov. 10.—The Turkish authorities of Scutari have captured thirty of the leaders in the outrages perpetrated on the Montenegrin Christians in Podgoritza.

VENEZUELA.

THE REVOLUTION AGAINST BLANCO.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Advices from La Guaira to the 25th ult. have been received by way of St. Thomas. The friends of President Blanco were confident that the rebellion would be suppressed within sixty days. The Government had already 10,000 men under arms, and a million dollars in the Treasury to meet the war. Orders have been sent to St. Thomas to get the Venezuelan war steamer Bolivar, which is repairing there, ready for sea with all expedition, as she was needed for immediate service against the rebels. The leaders of the revolutionary movement in the State of Caro are Gens. Colina, Riera, and Adames.

BARBADOS.

WRECK OF A GERMAN BARK BOUND FOR NEW-YORK.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Dispatches from St. Thomas of the 4th inst. report the total loss in the Barbados of the German bark Pierre Kuyper, which sailed from Buenos Ayres Sept. 16 for New-York with a cargo of hides.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

THE MOVEMENT FOR A TREATY OF PEACE—CONTRABAND TRAFFIC.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—News from Hayti and San Domingo to the 27th ult. is at hand. Both Republics were perfectly tranquil, and business was reviving. The Dominican Peace Commissioners were well received at Port-au-Prince.

The Haytian Government had ordered the enforcement of rigid measures against contraband traffic.

At San Domingo the rise of the price of tobacco in Europe had given a fresh impulse to commerce.

INDIA.

THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB—DIFFICULTY OF IDENTIFYING HIM.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The *Times* special from Calcutta announces that the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, has ordered a suspension of formal proceedings against the person supposed to be Nana Sahib, until a more mature consideration can be had of the case. The difficulties of identification are increasing, and opinions are divided. It is hoped that the trial will be held with open doors.

CUBA.

REPORTED ROUT OF A SMALL BAND OF INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—A telegram from Ciego De Avila states that a party of Spaniards, consisting of a Lieutenant and ten volunteers, exchanged shots with and dispersed a band of eight insurgents.

JAMAICA.

THE RECENT HURRICANE—DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 7.—The hurricane of the 6th inst. swept through Portland and St. Ann's with great severity. Among the vessels damaged was the American brigantine Helen, in St. Ann's Bay.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Boston *Journal's* record of fire losses in New-England for October foots up $592,800.

A carpenter's shop and barn at Northampton, Mass., together with two horses, owned by Charles S. Cronch, were burned on Sunday night. Loss $2,500; insured for $1,000.

The dry-goods store of D. W. Fair, at Holyoke, Mass., was completely gutted by fire on Monday night. The loss to Mr. Fair on building and stock is $8,000; insured for $5,500.

An incendiary fire at Lynn, Mass., on Monday night destroyed the greater portion of French's furniture establishment, causing a loss of about $35,000; insured for $15,000. Five firemen were injured.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the apartments of Louis Hoffman, on the third floor of the five-story tenement-house, No. 121 East Houston street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage to building and contents, $400.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the two-story frame building No. 1,553 Third avenue, owned by Hugh O'Brien. The building was damaged to the extent of $600; insured for $2,000 in the Lafayette Company. The first floor is occupied by Frederick Blezert, grocer; damage, $800; insured in the Germania Company.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The cotton-traders of Boston will meet to-day to elect the officers of the Boston Exchange which has just been formed.

Wells, who murdered Franks at West Brookville, Sullivan County, N. Y., in September, escaped from jail at Monticello, Oct. 4. No traces of him have yet been found.

Francis C. King, a prominent forwarding merchant of Buffalo, committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself in a cistern at his residence on Delaware street. No cause is assigned for the act.

Judge Hughes, of the United States District Court, at Richmond, Va., upon the nomination of Chief Justice Waite, appointed A. W. Chilton, of Alexandria, Register in Bankruptcy for the Eighth District of Virginia.

The steam-ship Vaderland sailed yesterday morning for Antwerp from the new docks of the Red Star Line, Philadelphia. She takes 24,000 bushels of wheat, 723 bales of cotton, and a large amount of hides, tallow, cheese, and flour.

Charles D. Barney & Co., Ackley & Smith, Maris & Smith, and J. E. Ridgeway, all brokers of Philadelphia, yesterday purchased some $10,000 worth of bogus school teachers' and policemen's warrants offered for sale by expert swindlers, who have not yet been arrested. The counterfeits were cleverly executed and disarmed suspicion.

CONFESSION OF THE CINCINNATI MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Late last night Frederick Egner confessed to Coroner Matz that George Rufer killed Herman Schilling. Young Egner states that Rufer left his father's bar-room at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, went through the gate from the stave-yard, and hid himself in the harness-room; that he (Egner) posted himself by the gate to watch. At 10:05 o'clock Schilling let himself into the yard of the gate on Gamble alley, and then the struggle commenced. Rufer had previously armed himself with a long piece of board. As soon as the struggle began Schilling cried out "watch, murder!" but no one appeared to help him. His voice soon became stifled, and all was quiet. Egner says he cannot swear positively that it was Rufer who committed the deed, but he can swear that he saw Rufer hide himself in the yard, and that he saw Schilling come in. He said that he went home, and said nothing about the occurrence. It was so dark he could not see the struggle, but he distinctly heard Schilling cry out.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 10.—The General Assembly met to-day, under the Constitution. The Senate organized, electing Hon. Bradley Brunch, of Carroll County, President. The House elected Hon. A. A. Pennington, of Hot Spring, Speaker, and adjourned until to-night to complete organization. Both Houses will meet in joint session to-morrow to receive the Governor's message. The Speaker of the House will afterward declare the result of the recent election, when the newly-elected State officers will be installed.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Municipal Reform Association of the Seventh Assembly District met last evening in regular session at their head-quarters, No. 43 South Washington square, with Mr. Frank B. Thurber in the chair. The Executive Committee submitted an elaborate report, which was adopted, and in which appears the following:

In consonance with the sentiments of all of our purest and most intelligent citizens, the association exerted its united influence in favor of the constitutional amendments, and may justly congratulate its members upon the fact that while 1,186 votes are recorded against them in this district, 2,866 votes were given in their favor, a much greater majority proportionately than that given for them in either of the other Assembly districts comprising the Fifth Senate District, a result due almost entirely to the personal efforts of members of this association.

We propose to criticise closely the execution of the financial trusts imposed by law upon the boards and departments of this City, and to use our utmost endeavors to secure an economical and honest administration of the entire public business of this municipality, to the end that our present onerous and unjust burden of taxation may be properly equalized and lightened. To this end we ask the cordial co-operation of every voter in the Seventh Assembly District.

A membership numbering more than 300 was reported, and during the evening the names of thirty-six candidates for membership were read and referred to the Executive Committee for action. The estimates for the Municipal expenditures during the ensuing fiscal year, as prepared by the several City Departments and reviewed by the Board of Apportionment, were then read and heartily indorsed by the association. The total of these estimates originally amounted to $38,693,052 65, but as reviewed by the Board of Apportionment, now amounts to only $36,776,990 19.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT—PAPERS ON INFANT MORTALITY—HEREDITARY DEFECTS UPON THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE—HEALTH OF TENEMENT POPULATIONS, &C.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874.

The American Public Health Association, whose proceedings in New-York last year attracted so much attention, from the importance of the papers read, held their annual meeting in the Hall of the College of Physicians, in this city, at noon to-day. The objects of the association are the advancement of sanitary science and the promotion of organizations and measures for the practical application of public hygiene. Dr. Stephen Smith, of New-York, President of the Association, presided, and Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York, acted as Secretary. The first business in order was the registration of members and others attending, and the receiving of propositions for new members. Among the gentlemen present were the following: Stephen Smith, M. D., New-York; Elisha Harris, M. D., New-York; Samuel C. Busey, M. D., Washington; Joseph M. Toner, M. D., Washington; John H. Ranch, Chicago; Edward Hartshorne, M. D., Philadelphia; H. Goodman, Philadelphia; Carl Pfeiffer, New-York; John M. Woodsworth, John J. Milhau, United States Army; C. Guernsey, Amenia, N. Y.; Henry B. Baker, M. D., Lansing, Mich.; H. Janders, Philadelphia; C. Henry Stokes, Philadelphia; T. P. Gibbons, M. D. Philadelphia; J. L. Forwood, Chester, Penn.; Thomas L. Neal, Dayton, Ohio; Henry C. McCook, Philadelphia; W. W. Townsend, Philadelphia; B. C. Miller, M. D. Chicago; James A. Stewart, Baltimore; George H. Clarke, M. D., Philadelphia; William B. Atkinson, Philadelphia; N. C. Husted, New-York; W. Snively, M. D., Pittsburg; Crosby Gray, Pittsburg; and several others.

Dr. Smith, in his opening address, referred to the past work of the association and to the business transacted by the Executive Committee, and to the means taken to check the outbreak of cholera and yellow fever in Shreveport, Memphis, and other places during the year 1873. Dr. Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, next read an interesting paper on "Infant Mortality in Cities," which was followed by a paper on "The Influence of Hereditary Defects upon the Health of the People," by Dr. Black, of Ohio. The next paper was on "The Health of Tenement Populations, and the Sanitary Requirements of their Dwellings," by Dr. Edward H. Janes, of New-York; after which Dr. H. W. Baker, of Lansing, Mich., submitted a report upon the death rate of each sex in Michigan, contrasting it with Dr. Tarr's life tables of healthy districts of England. Below we give a report of the proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

President Smith having taken the chair, the registration of members was proceeded with, and the following new members were elected: Charles Dennison, M. D., Denver, Col.; J. T. Nagle, M. D., New-York; Joseph Jones, M. D., New-Orleans, La.; C. F. Rodenstein, M. D., New-York City; J. E. Comfort, M. D., New-York; Louis Elsberg, New-York; G. B. Bulch, M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.; F. Riley, M. D., Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.; Palnel De Marmon, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, New-York; J. Welsh, Philadelphia; W. Welsh, Philadelphia; F. Linte, M. D., Cold Spring, N. Y.; William Pepper, M. D., Philadelphia; W. A. Whitehead, Denver, Col.; S. D. Gross, M. D., LL.D., Oxon; George A. Chambers, Register V. S., Philadelphia; Charlton S. Lewis, Secretary Charities Institution, New-York; Prof. N. R. Smith, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; Allan P. Smith, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; Edward Orton, Ph. D., Columbus, Ohio; George Jackson Fisher, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Prof. M. B. Anderson, LL. D., President Rochester University, New-York; Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., New-York City; W. T. Wragg, M. D., Charleston, S. C.; Robert Landis, Esq., Vineland, N. J.; Dr. W. Elmer, Sr., State Sanitary Commission, Trenton, N. J.; Hon. W. T. Letchworth, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Eaton, Chief of Educational Bureau, Washington, D. C.; George T. Stevens, Albany, N. Y.; T. A. Minor, M. D., Board of Health, Cincinnati; M. Manneheimer, M. D., Board of Health, Chicago, Ill.; T. B. Reid, M. D., John M. Adler, M. D., J. H. Packard, M. D., J. H. Vinton, M. D., and S. Wier Mitchell, M. D., Philadelphia; Dr. Warren, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Keen, Philadelphia; P. H. Bailhache, Louisville, Ky.; James W. McCrea, M. D., and Isaac Hayes, M. D., Philadelphia; Surgeon General Beele and Josiah Curtis, M. D., Indian Bureau, Washington, D. C.; W. C. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon A. S. A., Chicago, Ill.; O. H. Hood, M. D., Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.; W. P. Johnson, M. D., Washington, D. C.; F. C. Folsom, State Board of Health, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Lander, B. Edwards, M. D., Richmond, Va.; Joseph G. Richardson, H. C. Wood, M. D.; Prof. J. Da Costa, M. D., W. W. Townsend, M. D., and H. Earnest Goodman, Philadelphia; Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon General, Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.; and others.

DR. SMITH'S ADDRESS.

The regular business was then explained by the President, Dr. Stephen Smith, in the following address:

GENTLEMEN: We enter this morning upon the second annual session of this association, and it will not be out of place, in calling it to order, to briefly note the progress of our work, and of sanitary studies, investigations, and administrations during the past year. The Executive Committee have been occupied much of the year in perfecting arrangements for publishing the papers which had accumulated in the hands of the Secretary. The fruits of their labors are before you in a volume, which, in literary and scientific merit, and in typographical execution, has no superior in sanitary literature. The last meeting was rendered painfully interesting by the detailed reports from those cities and towns of the South-west which had just been frightfully ravaged by two of the most dreadful scourges of the human family. These reports proved that cholera and yellow fever spread through those Southern towns, depopulating houses, districts, and even villages, without other more efficient efforts to control its progress than a stampede of all who could escape. Shreveport and Memphis especially have achieved a memorable place in the annals of American sanitary medicine. Favorably situated for defense, they succumbed to these foes without an effort at protection. If but a tithe of the moneys expended in the care of the sick had been previously employed in defensive measures, both of these towns would doubtless have escaped. The terrible lessons which these experiences have taught it has been the aim of this association to gather and record in its annual volume. The present year has been remarkable rather for the absence of epidemics in every form, and a greatly reduced death rate from ordinary diseases. During the year 1873 cholera spread very widely over the Continent of Europe, but it was at no time nor place nearly as fatal as in our own towns, owing to the timely measures adopted for its prevention. Cholera and yellow fever, which rarely fail to depopulate some cities of the world in the course of each year, have scarcely been heard from in 1874. Small-pox has again assumed the character of a local pestilence. A review of the public health reports of the various countries which include the civilized world shows that the present year has been exceptionally healthy. The meeting of the International Sanitary Conference at Vienna on July 1 was an important event in the history of the present year. Representatives were present from many countries. The object of the conference was to consult "on the establishment of uniform quarantine regulations, and the formation of an International Commission on pestilential diseases." The conference came to some conclusions which are of much importance to the civilized world. The United States Government was not represented in the conference. The success of the British Social Science Association in promoting sanitary reform in Great Britain has been very great. The progress of sanitary organization in the United States has not been satisfactory, Maryland being the only State which organized a State Board of Health, making the seventh now in existence. In New-Jersey a Commissioner of Health was appointed to report upon general sanitary questions. There are now [illegible] local boards of health in the United States, and [illegible]

these it is evident that there has been decided improvement in membership, the medical element becoming stronger. There was an effort made during the last session of Congress to obtain sanitary legislation and the attention which was given to the subjects presented for consideration, and the general interest manifested, gave evidence of the feasibility of securing, at no distant day, such co-operation on the part of the General Government as may be needful to perfect sanitary organizations for defense against foreign epidemics, or the control and suppression of domestic pestilences which have a national character and importance. In conclusion the President urged the necessity of positive sanitary reform throughout the country, and the requirements of such an association as that now convened.

INFANT MORTALITY—BY PROF. HARTSHORN.

At the termination of these remarks Prof. Henry Hartshorn, the first speaker on the programme, delivered a brief address of welcome to the representative sanitarians assembled, and then proceeded to read the following paper on the "Excessive Infant Mortality of Cities and the Means of Its Prevention:"

It is, in my belief, a justifiable opinion that among those born with a normal constitution, and under entirely favorable circumstances, the mortality during infancy and childhood ought to be less than at any other period of life. Yet it is a fact, familiar to every one, that the reverse is the case in very many localities, most notably in large cities. In France, according to Bouchut, one-sixth of all born die in the first year of life (Bertillon recently puts it at one-fifth;) in Sweden and Finland, one-fifth; in Berlin, Prussia, one-third. Nor is the proportion very much less in some parts of England and this country. Before the war it was worst of all in New-Orleans. In 1872 one death in four and one-half occurred under one year of age in that city.

In New-York, in 1868, as reported by the Metropolitan Board of Health, more than one-fourth of the total mortality was of children under one year of age; while in certain districts of that City 80 per cent. of the whole mortality occurred during childhood. In 1872 considerably more than one in four of the deaths in New-York occurred in children one year old or under. Philadelphia suffered last year (1873) a total mortality of 16,736 deaths at all ages, of which 5,131 were under one year of age, and 7,151, about 1 in 2⅓ of all deaths, under five years. Yet this was below the infantile mortality of our city for the four previous years. Boston in ten years (1861-70) lost within the first year 1 in 5¼ of all born. San Francisco, in 1871, has 1 death under one year, or about 4⅓ of all deaths. Looking back through considerable periods, we find that in 1810, in New-York, one-half of all deaths took place in persons twenty-four years old or upward; in 1857 one half of the deaths were of children not more than two years old. In Philadelphia, in 1807, half of the deaths occurred after twenty-four years of age; in 1856 one-half were of children less than four years old. These last figures show an increase of mortality, relatively at least, among children. Dr. Farr has shown that in London it has been otherwise. About the middle of the eighteenth century 75 per cent. of the deaths were of children under five years of age; at the beginning of the nineteenth century about 50 per cent, and now about 29 per cent. have fallen within the same period of life. The rate is declining somewhat during the last few years in Philadelphia and New-York. From 1860 to 1872, the deaths under five years were 44.78 per cent., and under one year 27.25 per cent., of the total mortality of Philadelphia.

In England, Dr. Farr proves by his reports to the Registrar-General, that the diseases of childhood are twice as fatal in towns as in the country. Other interesting points are, as to the season of greatest mortality of children in our great cities, and the nature of the most destructive maladies. As Dr. Elisha Harris has remarked, Summer is the *tentator infantum* in New-York. In the Summer quarter of 1868 in that city, the whole number of deaths being somewhat less than 8,700, of these nearly 5,600 were of children under five years of age; almost all being from what are called "diarrheal diseases." During one hot week of the Summer of 1870, three-fifths of the aggregate mortality in New-York (645 deaths out of 1,048) occurred in children under five years; 400 deaths being from cholera infantum alone. In the hottest week of 1872, in Philadelphia, 852 deaths occurred; of which 497 were of infants under two years, 383 under one year, mostly from diarrheal disorders. The week previous to this gave 1,569 for the total mortality of New-York, increased largely by the same mode of causation; such an aggregate of deaths probably never has been exceeded in that City, as the former (852) never has been in Philadelphia.

But the excessive mortality of early life is by no means accounted for by seasonal influences alone; other causes, also, are of great importance. These may be advantageously referred to as ante-natal and post-natal causes. Under the former head belong constitutional defects in parents, resulting especially from alcoholism, syphilis, scrofulosis, debility from overwork and under-feeding, in the poorer classes; in those more prosperous, excess of nervous temperament, and deficient organic development in women who become mothers.

Upon alcoholism as promoting brevity of life in offspring, it is not necessary now to dwell. It has been proved to be a very direct productive cause of diseases, especially of developmental diseases. Drunkards' children are often idiotic, deaf mutes, or blind, or epileptic; or they die early with convulsions, showing radical constitutional impairment.

Syphilis has been credited with a very large infantile mortality. Dr. Sturgis, in the *American Journal of Syphilography*, is quoted by Prof. Gross—[Address on "Surgery," transaction of American Medical Association, 1874]—as asserting that to it are due eighty per cent. of the deaths of children under five years of age in New-York and Philadelphia. I cannot believe this to be an entirely correct statement of either city; certainly it is not so of the last-named. Still, as a contributing cause, no doubt syphilitic taint of constitution, along with many instances of destructive congenital syphilis, has large influence. That syphilis is in any sense or manner the parent of scrofula does not appear to me to be at all probable. The two are, under observation, quite distinct diatheses, though combined in certain instances; and it is to be inferred that they have always been different, in origin and nature.

Scrofula seems to be less frequent now, in Philadelphia at least, than thirty years ago. It is likely that, with us, improved general hygiene and medical practice may have had to do with this change. This is not the place to consider the question whether scrofulosis and tuberculosis are or are not one, and whether or not phthisis is essentially a tubercular affection. My belief is that struma and tubercle are modifications only of the same diathesis. Consumption of the lungs is not common among children in our American cities; it is more so in those of Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe; but other forms of analogous or related disease destroy, through marasmus, tubercular meningitis, &c., a large number of the young here as well as elsewhere.

I have spoken, among the causes of early mortality acting through parents, of excess of the nervous temperament and deficiency of organic development in women. It might be safer to say in men and women. Both run to brains and nerve, too much, in this country. Animal functions are less readily subordinated to the intellectual and moral nature, but all these rob too largely the vegetative, nutritive, and reproductive systems. This I believe to be the secret of the lessened and lessening number of births of American children of native parents, compared with those of foreign parentage. Much more remains to be investigated upon this subject, notwithstanding the elaborate inquiries of Dr. Allen, Dr. J. Stockton Hough, and others. In Massachusetts, at least, the *mortality* of infancy is greatest among the children of foreigners.—[Massachusetts State Board of Health Report, 1873, p. 215.]

Post-natal causes of infantile mortality differ in different climates. Northern cities lose many infants in the Winter by pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, and croup—under the exposure to cold so often connected with poverty and neglect. Dr. Farr has shown that in London the degree to which the thermometer descends in December, January, or February, determines to a great extent the mortality of the Winter. Sir Thomas Watson asserts the mortality in England to be always larger in Winter than in Summer; unless under the influence of occasional epidemics. This last observation, however, will not, as has already been shown, hold true of our large cities in this country.

Dr. A. Mitchell and Alexander Buchan have stated that in London the weekly mortality shows a large excess from November to April, falling to its minimum at the end of May, rising again nearly to the maximum in July, and then going down until October. In Victoria, Australia, the mortality and temperature rise and fall together throughout the year. In New-Orleans, in 1872, the largest number of deaths occurred in young children in May, June, and October. In San Francisco the greatest total mortality in 1870-71 was in the months of October and November.

Nothing in our mortuary statistics in Philadelphia and New-York is more constant than the proportion between the number of deaths among young children and the excess of the daily temperature above 95° Fahrenheit in the shade—indeed, we might safely say, above 90°. But, along with this positive cause of disease, taking effect most severely upon the infant population, must be apprehended and remembered, also, the action of impurity of atmosphere. Cholera infantum is very greatly promoted and made fatal by this cause. So also are those disorders of the nervous system which end in convulsions. And this is, I doubt not, almost equally true of some affections of the cholera season; as pneumonia, bronchitis, and croup. In adults it has been well established that close living is a powerful promoter of bronchial and pulmonary inflammations, as well as of phthisis in all its forms.

Every zymotic disease is rendered more fatal, if not more prevalent, by foul air. Any sanitarian might designate, in a city, what wards, blocks, courts, alleys, and houses will always afford the largest number of deaths from scarlet fever, measles, and cholera infantum, from year to year, and from diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever, typhus or cholera Asiatica, when either of these prevails.

The great importance of impurity of the atmosphere as a factor in the mortality of infants in large cities has been fully recognized in times past. There seems to be some ground for fear that it may be, at the present time, too little borne in mind, under the almost overshadowing attention given to another factor, itself truly of great consequence—bad feeding of children.

Errors in infantile diet may be considered briefly as they occur: First, when the child is suckled, in part or altogether, by the mother or a substitute, and, second, when it is fed entirely by hand or with the bottle. Feeble mothers cannot often, although they do sometimes, rear healthy children. Women obliged to work hard, and sometimes to leave their infants for many hours together, neglect them, almost or quite unavoidably, to a great disadvantage. Weaning occurs then prematurely, and privation of natural food [illegible] early death. At the opposite [illegible] society, in some countries, most of all in [illegible] a small extent only in America, indo[illegible] among the rich induce mothers to [illegible] of maternity by placing their [illegible] nursing nurses, often fed away from their homes. The large mortality of children so treated has for a number of years past attracted the serious attention of French physicians and sanitary observers. Bertillon reckons that one-half of the nurse children of Paris perish during their first year.

The same sort of evil is intensified fearfully in foundling hospitals, whose death-rate has always been immense. During the first year of the New-York City Foundling Hospital (1869-70) 55 per cent. of all admitted to it died. This was comparatively moderate. In the Dublin Foundling Hospital, during the last century, according to Sir James Simpson, of 12,000 infants received, only 135 lived. An improvement upon this was certainly witnessed when, from 1795 to 1826, of 52,000 admitted, only 41,000, about four-fifths, died.

It has been sagaciously remarked by Dr. W. T. Gairdner—[Glasgow *Herald*, March, 1874]—that "the safe and wholesome feeding of the infants of a large community depends absolutely upon preserving for its proper use the whole stock of available sustenance provided by nature in connection with the whole number of births in that population." Whenever, therefore, either rich votaries of fashion or poor victims of necessity abstract from the supply of natural infantile food in a community a considerable amount, deterioration of health and abridgment of life in children must follow.

On the various modes in which vast harm is done, chiefly through ignorance, in the feeding of infants brought up by hand, it would be out of place for me here to enlarge. Much has been written thereupon by a number of medical men, within a few years. Nothing better has come under my notice on this part of our subject than the "Rules" issued about two years ago by the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, the wide dissemination of which among the poor of our large cities would, I believe, be of great service. Our confrères must pardon my honest opinion that preference may be maintained for these rules over a series, similar in many respects, published somewhat earlier in New-York.

Glancing merely, now, at this topic, I may say that the worst errors often committed are these: First, giving infants stale milk; second, watering the milk overmuch; third, substituting farinaceous or other food incompetent to supply tissue-waste and maintain life. As to the first of these points, it ought to be understood that in hot weather milk becomes practically and effectually stale before it begins to sour, and that, to delicate infants every hour counts in the danger added by the keeping of its food.

Watering milk has become a by-word, and not without reason. Prof. Chandler reported officially a few years ago, that on the average in New-York, one quart of water is added to every four quarts of milk. Prof. J. E. Babcock, of Boston, found that ten out of twelve samples of milk served in that city were adulterated with water from ten to twenty-five per cent. I believe it to be better in this City, but I cannot say how much. Moreover, I consider that medical opinion has undergone some improvement, in late years, in enjoining less considerable intentional additions of water to the milk given to young infants. Dr. Hiram Corson, of Norristown, Penn., has written forcibly on this subject. It appears to me that Dr. A. Jacobi's recommendation, to prepare for babies six months old half barley water and half skimmed milk, falls short of allowing sufficient strength of nourishment. Another advice of the same distinguished authority [*Infant Diet*, by Dr. A. Jacobi, 1873,] must receive my positive dissent. While fully convinced of the occasional value of alcoholic stimulation in prostration from disease in children, as well as in adults, it does not seem to me a sound hygienic precept to give to an infant not sick, with water used as a drink, "a drachm or two, according to age, and divided into small doses, of brandy or whisky, in the course of twenty-four hours." [Ibid, p. 47.] The unsuitableness of starch foods for infants under five or six months of age, and their insufficiency alone at any period, are matters now well understood, at least in the medical profession. In a word, no food for infants, be it Liebig's or that of any one else, can substitute good fresh milk, if not from the mother's breast, then, next best, that of a healthy wet nurse. Failing these, milk from the cow, the ass, the ewe, or the goat, either of which will do, under favorable circumstances, with proper care, though always with a lowered probability of life. Condensed milk is now skillfully prepared. I have have known it to answer very well; yet it ought only to be depended upon when reliable fresh milk cannot be procured.

Time may not now be afforded me to more than mention the heads under which we might consider the third portion of our present subject, viz.: The nature of the diseases which are especially destructive to young children. These are in the great cities of the Northern United States, cholera infantum; small-pox, when vaccination has been neglected; cerebro-nervous disorders, with convulsions; pulmonary inflammation, croup, diphtheria, when the latter is epidemic; cerebro-spinal meningitis, when it is locally prevalent, and scrofulus marasmus. Some cities in the Old World receive very large additions to these mortuary causes from rickets, tetanus neonatorum, and other affections which, although they occur here, are with us of less comparative frequency, and (for that reason only) of less practical importance.

Now, what can be done to lessen this truly frightful array of influences hostile to infantile life and health? In a few words, there may be indicated here some principles only without details. To meet ante-natal deleterious causes connected with parentage we must look chiefly to popular education, moral reform, and sanitary police. Under the last named should be included inspection and sanitary improvement of dwellings and localities in cities. Against post-natal causes of infantile mortality similar measures will be of great importance. Means should be taken to diffuse information among all classes, and especially the poor, concerning food, (most of all the need of freshness and purity in that which is given to children,) cleanliness, and ventilation. Holly-tree Inns and temperance coffee-houses ought to be established, to give cheer and comfort without inebriation, in every quarter of every city. Children's excursions in hot weather should be, as they now are, made the generous duty of the richer, and the life-giving enjoyment of the poorer class.

Yet more than all this is needed. Dr. J. M. Toner and myself have incurred, perhaps, the charge of being impracticable, in proposing that Summer camps for mothers with young infants, during hot weather, should be provided outside of every large city. For the first year, my estimate is that this might cost from $75,000 to $100,000 for Philadelphia; less in succeeding years. There is no difficulty about it except that of procuring the money. Is it worth while? The answer to this depends upon our estimate of the value of human life. Not only the direct rescue of a considerable number of infants (probably 500 per annum on the average in this city) from death might thus be accomplished. Such camps would also be training schools in healthy living to all who occupied them, the effects of which would last long afterward. Moreover, by the removal of a part of their population, the worst quarters of cities so relieved might be open to inspection, and effectual, permanent, compulsory sanitation. So the tenant houses in New-York, in which—Dr. A. N. Bell on the "Waste of Life," Transactions of American Medical Association for 1874—half the children of that city are born, and of whom half, probably, die in their first year; and the tenement-houses of Boston, and the Alaska street shanties and cellars and other such nuisances of Philadelphia, might be and ought to be abolished; and in their place might grow up homes for workingmen which children might not only be born but live in, as George Peabody and Miss Burdett-Coutts, in England, and the Boston Co-operative Building Company in this country have shown can be done. Is this utopian? Under the progress of our Christian civilization the utopia of one decade may become the realized ideal of the next. Only prove that an evil is real, great, and removable, and philanthropy and patriotism ought to combine to effect its rapid and entire extinction.

In regard to public health, as well as to public morality, ought and must should be convertible terms. One function of bodies like the American Public Health Association is to promulgate and make practical such truths. Not piles of brick, granite, or marble, which chiefly constitute or manifest the wealth of cities, but rather the distribution throughout their precincts of the best common gifts of Providence—pure air, unobstructed sunlight, wholesome food, untainted water, popular education, and healthy occupation for all.

Prof. Hartshorne's valuable paper was referred to the Committee on Printing for publication.

The next paper upon the "Influence of Hereditary Defects upon the Health of the People, with Suggestions in Regard to Prevention and Eradication," was read by J. R. Black, M. D., of Ohio. The following is an abstract:

INFLUENCE OF HEREDITARY DEFECTS UPON HEALTH.

The glory of a nation is in its strength, not in physical prowess merely, but in that mental depth, breadth, and energy which subordinate the lower instincts and the exterior forces to the will. These two kinds of energy are most intimately correlated, each depending for its highest manifestations upon perfection of organization. The doctrine may now be said to be established, at least among all the deepest and most advanced thinkers, that organization and function are one; or that there is in the body no independent animating spirit or principle apart from that inherent to special forms of organized matter. The inter-dependance and the inter-action of organic structures, and their dependence upon exterior conditions supports rather than invalidates the doctrine. The full significance of these views upon the great questions of human welfare and human development does not seem to be generally realized. So far as mere terrestrial results are concerned, they mean that the biologist must supersede the theologian, that progress, whether of body or of brain, must be through the culture of organic structure in all its manifold relations. The popular exclusion of this doctrine in questions of hygiene and of ethics, the trust reposed in our efforts at self-reformation in an abstract etherial entity either in or above ourselves, is justly chargeable with the terrible indictment of being the chief means through which mankind have been rendered the most pain-stricken, the most sickly, the most frequently and fearfully deformed, and the most likely to die at an untimely period, and as malefactors in torment, and for the vindication of law, of all other animated beings. It has caused many worthy persons to believe that afflictions and sickness are sent, not brought upon ourselves; and that while it is a binding duty to care for the sick, the deaf, the blind, the maimed, the idiotic, and the insane, it is scarcely obligatory, in a public or personal sense, to prevent, through purely mundane instrumentalities, any or all of these evils from ever more afflicting our race.

In the propagation of our species, though, there is always an admixture of blood more or less diverse, a peculiar complexion, contour, form of energy, or special trait of character is often seen to appear for generation after generation. All the characteristics of race, such as color of skin, shape of skull, size and obliquity of the eyes, height of cheek bones, &c., &c., persist from generation to generation, and even minor but characteristic differentiations may be [illegible] mere political divisions. With reference to defects or taints of blood on either parental side, statistics have shown that the average chance of inheritance is about equal to the ratio of defective blood—in some cases a little more than half when from the mother's side. All life insurance companies in calculating the chances of a risk, pay more attention to family history than to any other point, a bad one being sufficient to turn the scale against the very best health which the applicant may present. The slighter forms of inherent defects receive universal recognition—as the hair prematurely gray, or in baldness—by the familiar remark that father or mother were so at my age. But if there is so much persistence in the transmission of the forms and qualities of life, what hope is there of the eradication of hereditary defects? The hope lies in this very important difference, that while all normal characteristics have a high degree of persistence, abnormal ones have a very low degree. The evolution of the normal or physiological is a very gradual process, and so also are any of its modifications; but the production of abnormal or morbid characteristics is a comparatively rapid process, and so also is that of their eradication. This averment concerning the production of abnormal states may be said to be beyond all question, but the same can not be said of eradication. This in part arises from the accidental absence of as much evidence of one as of other. Enlightened and systematic attempts to eradicate constitutional defects have rarely if ever been made. In other words, the consequences of a systematic disregard of the laws of health are very well known from the fact that either through omission or commission, the disregard is almost universal; while on the other hand, the consequences of an intelligent compliance with hygienic laws are almost unknown from the fact that very few have an intelligent conception of what such laws are, and yet fewer yield an unvarying obedience to them. Nevertheless, that the possibilities are ample in this direction every observant physician has the clearest evidence, a summary of which will more appropriately appear in the sequel. A hereditary defect may imply a disease directly transmitted, as in syphilis or scrofula; or a deformity as in hair-lip, or simply a tendency to some disease, as in insanity and tuberculosis. Frequently the last kind of defect seems as if it consisted only in an organic weakness or tendency to disorder from very slight exciting causes. Doubtless there is a histiological relation of structure to vigor and weakness, but precisely of what this consists apart from the relation of size to strength, has not been determined. The way in which ordinary forms of hereditary defects originate is not difficult to comprehend. In fact, it is often practically demonstrated to every competent observer, and especially in the large cities. Take, in illustration, the hygienic change which is often involved in the substitution of an urban for a rural life. As a rule the residents of a salubrious country district, are freer from taints of blood and defects of organization, than those of a city. Their hygienic environment is good, and they have rarely the opportunity or the temptation to fall into frequent and gross violations of sanitary laws. Their excellent health, superior organizations and extended days, are, however, far more the outcome of their surroundings than of design. They could not well help being other than they are in these particulars. A young countryman and wife thus happily constituted remove to a densely inhabited city where the sanitary surroundings are unfavorable, and plunge at once, as they are often seen to do, into all the excesses and dissipations to which their circumstances allure them. The result ere long will be a more or less profound impairment of the vital tone of some part of the body or as a whole. That this impairment becomes a transmissible quality has been well known ever since the time of Moses, who declared that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children of the third and fourth generations. Their children, therefore, start in life on a lower plane of vital force than the parents, and the less favorable hygienic environment throughout childhood only tends to aggravate and confirm it. These with insufficient out-door exercise, rich, indigestible food, stimulating drinks, irregular hours, premature and excessive use of the passions, &c., all unite to reduce the grade of constitutional stamina lower and lower, which in time will be transmitted to the succeeding generation, until almost every vestige of the pure and richly-endowed physiques of the progenitors to whom I have referred is obliterated. This is no fancy sketch, but a process and a result which every physician of extensive experience must have witnessed again and again. All, however, under these changed circumstances do not infringe the same laws of health, nor to the same extent. With insufficient exercise, and a long-continued and free indulgence in refined, concentrated and complex foods, the digestive organs will be the first of the vital harmonies to fail; and if the same habits are continued for a generation or two, a thing very likely to happen, an inbred weakness of these organs will become an inheritance of the offspring. If, on the other hand, the infringement of vital law consists of great mental strain, or in the long continued and excessive use of stimulants and narcotics, or both, some form of nervous impairment will ensue, which, if prolonged, may end in insanity, or in a predisposition to an attack of some of the terrible forms of nervous disorder by which civilized people are so commonly afflicted.

Of late, paradoxical as it may seem, the achievements of science have tended to increase the number of degenerate men and women, in this way: A large number of the most skilled specialists in the art of curing disease are striving with untiring zeal to preserve all our weakly and defective children, and to nurse them up into manhood and womanhood, when they speedily become the procreators and multipliers of their kind. Before art, guided by science, did much to bring our puny young through the perils of childhood, the rule was that only the fittest or the strongest survived. Now that the selective operation of this beneficent law is in part modified by the increased resources of medical science, it becomes sanitarians, as exponents of the best means of preserving and developing the highest type of manhood, to get at the root of the evil, and counteract this new source of danger by pointing out the way by which this sedulous preservation of defective blood shall not operate in an increasing ratio to the production of a race yet more prevailingly puny, sickly, deformed, and short-lived.

Who can conceive of the pain, the misery, and distress to which any one of those unfortunates is subject who has inherited a serious organic frailty or a grave taint of blood? The anxiety and dread of having a constitution always bordering upon disease, the days and nights and years of suffering which it involves, or the harrowing torment of the ever-present consciousness of some terrible defect of body or limb; in manhood, the fear of blasting sickness, or of an untimely death; in the paternal relation, the worrying care and intense solicitude which feeble, sickly offspring beget; all this, to say nothing of lost time and of expense for medical aid, goes to form a picture which terribly abounds in anxiety, gloom, and misery.

The first and great requisite to prevent all this is knowledge—knowledge of what constitutes the true conditions of vigor, symmetry, and health. Not a few persons are of the opinion that these conditions are very well known to the popular mind. My observation has led me to a very different conclusion. Many have gained some vague ideas on the subject, most frequently from those who have more vanity and closet fancies on the subject than scientific culture and large experience in the causes of the vibrations between health and disease; a few thoroughly understand the purport of one or more of the conditions of health, and perhaps attach an undue importance to them, the while ignoring or neglecting other conditions quite as essential to health. Knowledge on this subject, to be useful, needs to be personal and thorough; no mere elementary smattering, to which the mind may passively assent, but a deep and thorough familiarity with the subject which will enforce the conviction that the alternatives of pleasure or pain, health or sickness, long lives or short ones, except from chances infinitesimally small, are wholly in our power. Precisely that which prevents sickness will also prevent the stamping of an inherent defect upon the organization. It is either protracted impairment or oft-repeated derangement that leaves the traces of a stable imperfection. And it is in the acquisition of such stable imperfections, as well as to some degree of the unstable, that all hereditary defects originate. The injudicious crossing of defective blood also undoubtedly serves to intensify these imperfections, especially when the constitutional defect of the father and mother are of the same or of an allied kind.

The sphere of prevention is naturally arranged into two parts—that which pertains to the individual, and that which pertains to the community; the one being of a private and the other of a public nature. In all densely populated regions the one is more or less nugatory without the other; it is only by their conjoint action that all the rules of prevention can be effectually carried out. If the members of one family live according to the requirements of the sanitary decalogue, and their neighbors do not, the former become involuntary partakers of the evils by which they are surrounded. The free movement of the atmosphere may be hindered around their dwelling, the air wafted into their chambers as food for the lungs may be contaminated by collections of organic filth, by cess-pools, by the gases arising from chemical transformations, by sewer exhalations: their water may be insidiously polluted, their food skillfully adulterated, their school-rooms and churches made mere boxes of corrupted air, the requirements of the instructors of their children highly injurious, if not cruel; and above all, they may be frequently exposed to the germs of infectious diseases, which are nearly always lurking in the insalubrious dens and slums of a city, and which acquire a peculiar virulence among reckless transgressors. Unless the law renders aid and protection against such public sources of danger to health and life, it is obvious that the efforts of individuals to prevent or eradicate hereditary defects are in part impracticable, and that the liberty to be always free from disease cannot be said to exist.

In time of war twenty-five per cent. of the male population between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five are exempted from military duty on account of physical disabilities, mainly the result of inherited defects, and from twenty to thirty per cent. of those drawn into the field are, on account of imperfect constitutions, unable to withstand its hardships, and are either nearly always sick or become permanently disabled. A government makes an exceedingly bad contract in employing such frail servants, for not only is little or no service rendered for the compensation received, but there is a heavy outlay involved in caring for them, and in case of death or of more or less disability, in the payment of pensions for life to themselves or their heirs. Yet the system of selection cannot be much improved, as inherent constitutional defects are, of all others, the most frequently kept out of sight by the prudent habits of private life, and made alarmingly prominent by subjection to the hardships of the public service. In the light of these facts it is almost needless to say that a government, in order to protect its own interests and to foster the national strength, should have the physical welfare of its subjects deeply at heart. Whenever this is publicly endangered or injured by the acts of the careless, the ignorant, or the reckless, and in a way in which individuals or a corporation are helpless, it is plainly within the sphere of State or national laws to intervene.

Upon the supposition that the law afforded adequate protection against conditions of a public nature inimical to health, what should each one do in order to prevent hereditary defects? The subject is entirely too extensive to be here handled in detail, and I cannot better bring the general principles within a small compass than by summing up all the things which a person should always avoid: The breathing of impure air from whatever source, and especially not to do what nearly every one does, breathe the breathed air of a house, always bearing in mind that the lungs require their food pure, and not two or three times a day, but fourteen times every minute; as little confinement as possible in dark, and never in damp, rooms, or to any sedentary occupation, especially during the period of growth; clothing the body thinly one hour and thickly the next, leaving one part wholly unprotected and another covered with a double or a triple layer; compressing or hindering any part in its natural movements; tempting the appetite into excesses by rich and concentrated foods, by a great variety at a meal, or by dishes rendered highly complex through culinary art; drinking or otherwise using largely of stimulants and narcotics; the use of the sexual function for purposes other than reproduction; the adoption of an occupation which constrains the motion of the body, or subjects it to the action of irritating or poisonous substances; lack of personal cleanliness; a residence in a climate for which the constitution of the body is not adapted; excessive mental strain, corroding care, or insufficient rest and sleep, and marriage between those defective, or nearly related by blood.

In systematic attempts to get rid of a family taint in the blood, or of some organic frailty, in addition to a careful avoidance of the causes which produced it, there are two points of special importance which must be always borne in mind: First, in contracting marriage to secure a partner as physically perfect as possible, and especially free from the same taint or frailty. While those engaged in the breeding of domestic animals pay close attention to this rule, its observance by the young of our own species is commonly regarded as impracticable. It is true that the emotions in the formation of matrimonial alliances play the preponderating part, and that the judgment or intellect is commonly powerless to stem the current of this powerful passion. But the interposition of the judgment at such a time is not the policy which it would be wise to adopt in order to secure some observance of this rule. The mind of every boy and girl should be well imbued with a salutary aversion—or a horror, if you please—to disease or to taints and defects in blood, and in this way prejudice and preoccupy the mind against any amatory emotions toward those so unfortunately constituted. The second is to carry out during the whole period of growth the strictest principles of hygiene, and to enforce all the conditions favorable to the most perfect development of the part organically weak. The possibilities of the physical system for good or for evil are during this period very great. Strength and perfection in the structure of every tissue are modifiable to an unusual degree. The removal of a specific taint, or of a special organic weakness, may require a uniform subjection to a special class of influences. It is almost needless to say that our social and educational systems recognize nothing of the kind. The scrofulous boy, the boy predisposed to disease of the lungs, of the stomach, or of the brain, eats the same food, takes the same exercise, breathes the same kind of air, goes through precisely the same school confinement and mental toil as the stoutest of his associates. On this subject there is not even the rational regard of cause and effect which there is in the management of a machine. In a machine the weak part is carefully watched, saved, and if possible strengthened; in the human body the weak part is regarded with indifference so long as there are no actual signs of disease. If the first indications of this condition receive prompt attention, parents think they have done all that can be done for such a case. It is a most unfortunate mistake, or rather a most unfortunate state of information on a topic of so much importance. It is, of course, impossible within the limits of a brief paper to lay down the rules applicable to the removal of all the various kinds of defects which children inherit, but I may properly outline two or three in order to illustrate this part of my subject.

A child whose immediate progenitors have displayed a great deal of digestive derangement should be specially guarded on two points—diet and exercise. From infancy up a rigorous exclusion of all foods rendered artificially complex, refined, or concentrated, or in short no cuisine delicacies whatever, only nature's, and these in abundance and properly cooked. Out-door play, plenty of it, and very short confinement in the school-room. One predisposed to lung disease should never be allowed to stay in a room day or night through which the air does not freely flow. An active out-door life in a region high and dry and the air pure, from morning till evening, giving due encouragement to the more active sports, such as running, skating, rowing, and horseback riding. Adequate protection to the skin against dampness and cold, a liberal sustaining diet, but no cuisine delicacies. For one predisposed to brain disease, a rigorous abstinence from all, even the mildest stimulants and narcotics, regular and sufficient hours of sleep, a free outdoor life, no tasking of the brain, an adequate supply of nerve food, such as may be found in unbolted flour, fish, &c. For all these there should not be during the period of growth any continuous daily labor exacted. A striking illustration of the regard of this rule for the good of domestic animals, and disregard of it to the detriment of the human kind, is afforded in the rules practiced by our farmers. Very little labor is exacted of a young ox, or of a colt, on account of the well-grounded fear that it may stunt or injure the perfection and symmetry of its development. They manifest no such fear in the case of their children. The energy which should be devoted to growth and perfection of structure is spent in toil. They strive to make their children productive machines long before organic construction is completed. Then the excessive mental toil exacted in the school-room is, if anything, more disastrous, especially to those having the slightest predisposition to any nervous disorder. It implies not only an undue suspension of that varied frolicking, out-door motion so essential to physical perfection, but of brain toil that abstracts instead of adds to mental power. For the young all kinds of exercise are needful and beneficial; but carried to fatigue, especially in a late and slow developing organ like the brain, it draws out in performance what should be spent in ripening structure, or for promoting the conditions of the best and highest development.

A great deal more might be adduced to show that the prevailing one-sidedness of our social and educational modes of dealing with the young tends to foster, nay, to originate, almost every variety of hereditary defect, and, until a radical reform in this is effected—until man exonerates God and nature from the consequences of his own ignorance and folly, and rightly interprets the significance of the admonitory punishments which cry aloud and spare not, in the form of the many pains and diseases to which he is now so unhappily subject, it is vain to hope that his physical condition will ever be materially improved.

This paper was supplemented by the reading of an extract from one of Prof. Richards' lectures corroborating a portion of the theory of human hereditary defects. Then, on motion of Prof. Hartshorne, Dr. Black's paper was referred to the committee for publication.

Dr. S. Osgood, D. D., here inquired whether it would not be well to define the standard of fitness for life in children hereditarily defective, as so many that were wicked and baneful to society and themselves in after life survived those who died though they were really well fitted to live for the benefit of humanity. This was laughed at rather than explained, and the next paper, on the "Health of Tenement Populations, and Sanitary Requirements of Their Dwellings," by Dr. E. H. Janes, of New-York, was read by Dr. Elisha Harris, the author being absent. This is an abstract:

THE HEALTH OF TENEMENT POPULATIONS.

The paper is principally based upon the writer's personal experience among tenement populations, and the efforts made from time to time by the New-York Board of Health to improve the sanitary condition of tenement-houses. It commences with the remark that in studying the question of public health as it regards communities, we must consider among other attending circumstances the social condition and the degree of aggregation in masses as bearing important relations to the health of man, as well as to the future development and sanitary welfare of his offspring. To his social surroundings is man largely indebted for the condition of his physical health, as well as for the standard of his intellectual and moral excellence. Each individual yields somewhat to the stronger influence of his immediate associations, being reduced to a lower level where these associations point in that direction, either mentally, morally, or physically, or possibly elevated when the tendency of the surrounding influences is progressive and upward. These influences exert their power either good or bad upon all within their reach, and hence aggregation of population, like fluids, will tend to reduce to a common level the general mass. After briefly referring to the hermit and the gypsy with reference to their physical health as influenced by their mode of life, attention is turned to civilized communities, which for convenience of study are divided into three general classes as it regards exposure to certain causes, the tendency of which is to impair health and retard the physical development as well as the mental and moral improvement of the race. Of these classes, the first and second are but briefly considered. The first is the rural population, who live scattered, and in theory are the most favorably situated for the promotion of health and the enjoyment of long life, while the facts are that ignorance of hygiene or a culpable disregard of its laws too often cause disease and death in the rural districts from local conditions entirely within the power of man to remedy. For want of proper drainage of the soil, malaria is allowed to spread its influence over extensive areas, and fevers of various types are found where health and happiness ought to beam from the faces of all. Dwellings erected without any reference to the condition or nature of the ground, or on retentive, undrained soil, are too often the homes of catarrh, consumption, or rheumatism; while children sicken and die of croup or pneumonia resulting from a residence over a wet cellar, or between damp walls, constantly absorbing from the soil that moisture which should have been removed by proper drainage; or dysentery and other intestinal diseases of a typhoid nature assert their presence in just retribution for neglected sanitary measures, as evinced by the close proximity of wells to cess-pools, converting that emblem of purity, nature's beverage, into a liquid purveyor of the seeds of disease and death. The method of warming adopted in the the modern-built country house—substituting the cast-iron stove or the hot-air furnace for the old-fashioned open fireplace—is also given as a cause which doubtless contributes not a little to the aggregate amount of sickness and mortality in the rural districts. Leaving the rural districts, and turning our attention to the city, we find the other two classes, viz.: the rich, who live surrounded by every comfort and luxury, and the poor who depend for a livelihood upon their daily labor, and while at home breathe the impure atmosphere of crowded tenements, and are subject to other evils resulting from a want of the proper proportion between numbers and space. The rich in their over-heated rooms, and by their frequent indulgence in luxury and dissipation, are not a little exposed to the inroads of disease and death, while the poor or tenement population, constituting the main subject of the paper, are constantly suffering the evil results of defective domestic hygiene. The causes of ill health among tenement populations, though insidious, are manifold. Among those enumerated are, first a want of a sufficient amount of air space, causing the atmosphere respired to be loaded with impurities from the lungs and bodies of those present, impurities not all possessing the diffusible property of gases, but persistent in their nature, adhering to walls, clothing, and furniture, making their presence known by that peculiar odor indicating the presence in the atmosphere of dead organic matter, and recognized as the "tenement-house smell." Second, want of adequate ventilation to remove these impurities and to admit fresh air sufficient for the support of healthy respiration. Third, defective house drainage, allowing the escape from house drains and waste pipes of impurities both of a liquid and gaseous nature, and further contaminating the atmosphere. Fourth, damp walls, caused by want of previously preparing the ground by proper drainage, or of basements and cellars located on damp or "made ground." Fifth, too close proximity of sinks and cess pools which send their mephitic odors into the surrounding atmosphere to find entrance into the house by open doors and windows. Sixth, improper disposal of house refuse; defiling the yard, the cellar, and the street gutter with decomposing organic matter. These causes operating not only to contaminate the atmosphere of a tenement house, but to defile also the walls, ceilings, and clothing with organic waste, it follows that exhalations from the sick find the same harboring place, and diseased germs and contagion find a soil in which they remain for a long time active and easily exert their influence upon all susceptible persons who come within their influence. The cheerless condition of a neglected tenement-house, the devitalized condition of the atmosphere inhaled by its occupants has the effect to gradually enfeeble the vital powers and to create a desire for stimulants which being indulged deprives the family of a sufficient amount of proper nourishment and paves the way to intemperance and crime. The father of the family, becoming dissatisfied with the cheerless condition of his home, spends his evenings elsewhere, probably at the ale-house, to the neglect of his family, wasting the scanty earnings which are needed to supply the wife and children with the necessaries of life, and thus depriving them of the first conditions upon which they can expect to acquire and enjoy a reasonable degree of health. The systems of labor among tenement population, come in for their share of attention. Nursing mothers who are compelled to go out to work are by this practice forced to deprive their infants, to some extent at least, of the food which nature designed for them, and artificial feeding is resorted to in part, with its various attendant evils. Men who work at their homes, as tailors and shoemakers, add to the impurity of the atmosphere, which, with the confined position assumed during work, renders them easy victims to dyspepsia or consumption. For the improvement of tenement populations, the people need to be educated in matters pertaining to the care and preservation of health; and this can only be done by extensive voluntary effort. Their domiciles should be less crowded, should afford more air-space, and contain all the facilities for personal and domestic cleanliness, and some arrangement for social enjoyment as a means of elevating the standard of both physical and moral health.

When Dr. Harris concluded, the paper was referred as usual, and the association took a recess until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMPARISON OF DEATH-RATES BY DR BAKER.

The Association reassembled at 3 o'clock, when the attendance was much larger than during the morning session. The first paper read was one by Dr. H. B. Baker, of Lansing, Mich., who submitted tables showing the death-rate of each sex in Michigan, and contrasted them with Dr. Farr's life-tables of healthy districts of England. He showed that in Michigan the death-rate was less among men and women of middle age, while for the young and old, of both sexes, the mortality was less in England than in Michigan.

HOSPITAL LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

After Dr. Baker's paper Dr. J. S. Billings, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, read one entitled "Notes upon Hospital Location and Construction," of which the following is a fair abstract: Calling attention to the pavilion and barrack plans, and the purposes for which hospitals are usually constructed—primarily the care of the sick, and secondarily for political, theological, commercial, professional, and specially personal motives—the Doctor proceeded as follows: Experience has shown that large and costly hospitals, even on the pavilion plan, are not necessarily free from the evils indicated by the word "hospitalism," and practical trial in our late war, repeated and confirmed more recently in Europe, has led to the recommendation that hospitals should be temporary wooden structures, intended to last but ten or twelve years—the so-called "barrack hospitals." Such hospitals are used by the army, and for the military and naval services are in many respects preferable to more permanent and expensive buildings; but before attempting to establish a general rule on this subject, there are some things to be considered. The good results obtained in our large military hospitals were not alone due to their temporary character, for the morbific element due to length of occupation did not have time to develop in them. They were better located than civil hospitals, being in the country, where there was plenty of room and fresh air; the necessities of no medical school and the wishes of no Board of Trustees had to be consulted; in short, there were no secondary objects.

In an economical point of view, it is evident that if one-half of the money required for brick or stone structures—such as the Rhode Island, Cincinnati, or Chicago Marine Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital of New-York, or the University Hospital of Philadelphia—were used to erect plain balloon-frame wooden buildings, and the other half were invested at ordinary rates of interest, at the end of about twelve years the amount of money on hand would be what it was in the beginning, the old buildings could be removed, and the process repeated, thus giving a new hospital every twelve years. The necessary buildings for the care of 200 patients should be constructed for about $50,000. The smaller the number of patients the greater the cost per bed. Thus a hospital for 100 patients will cost about $35,000; for fifty patients, $22,000; for twenty-five patients, $14,000; for twelve patients, from $6,000 to $8,000. It will not often happen, however, that the funds for building a hospital can be controlled and invested in the manner above referred to, and to obtain the full benefit of a barrack hospital the buildings must not be crowded or superimposed, and especially no ward should have another room over it. Our large metropolitan hospitals usually are, and should be, connected with medical schools, and on account of accessibility it is generally considered necessary to place them in or very near the city, where space is limited and costly.

I doubt very much whether this supposed necessity exists, and whether it would not be possible to place hospitals five or ten miles away from the city, where they could have ample space, and place the medical colleges with them. If it is decided that the hospital must be in the city, and therefore confined to the limits of a square or less, it is very possible to build it of brick in such a way that it shall have all the advantages of a temporary wooden structure, except in point of cost, and that it shall be much better suited to a limited space. In such a case one of the first questions is how best to arrange the kitchen and laundry to prevent them from being offensive. It is possible to ventilate a kitchen very effectually, but a laundry of the size required for a hospital of two or three hundred beds, cannot be kept inoffensive without space or very special and powerful means of ventilation. The whole difficulty can be overcome, space gained, and the necessity for unsightly and inconveniently distant outbuildings avoided, by placing the kitchen and laundry on the upper story of the central or executive building, and this is the plan used in the new army hospitals now in course of construction at the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and at West Point, N. Y. By using a lift, this gives no inconvenience, the kitchen and laundry fires are available as ventilating force the year round, and I think the result will be very satisfactory.

Among the rules prescribed for hospital construction, it is directed that the walls of the wards shall be made as impermeable as possible by Parian or other cement, or by silicification, paint or paraffine. It has even been proposed to make them of glass. Its hygienic value is questionable. The amount of gaseous diffusion, and of oxidation and destruction of organic matter which takes place through an ordinary plastered wall is very considerable, and the statistics of hospitals in which an attempt has been made to make the walls impermeable, when compared with the results obtained by ordinary plastered walls, or even in earth and adobe huts, are not such as to recommend the process. If such walls are to be used I should be disposed to advise that they be cleaned with fire instead of water, and a brush of smokeless flame would not be difficult to construct or apply. I should prefer, however, that the hospital should be of such capacity that one ward may always be empty, with its windows wide open, and that the plastering, with the ordinary hard finish, after semi-annual scrapings and whitewashings for about ten or twelve years, should be torn out and replaced. If the plaster is put up with this in view—for instance on coarse wire-netting, painted, or in other ways which will readily suggest themselves, the greater part of the advantage of a temporary structure can be secured in a permanent one, although at an increased cost. The hospital at West Point is arranged in this manner. A device sometimes used in army post hospitals instead of plaster is to line and ceil the ward with canvas, upon which coats of whitewash are placed, and the results have been good.

I believe that the causes of disease in hospitals are more often in the bedding, furniture, and utensils, and in the attendants, than in the walls or floors. One stuffed chair or baize screen, or soiled woolen blouse is more dangerous as a means of causing disease, than many square feet of plastered wall.

With regard to hospital ventilation. In tents, and in barrack wards of one story, the obtaining what is ordinarily considered sufficient ventilation, is easy except in still, warm weather, and this is the great merit of this mode of construction. In more complicated buildings, with wards and rooms superimposed, the necessity that in cold weather the incoming fresh air shall be warmed, has led to the use of heating apparatus, (steam or hot water,) in the basement, with an aspirating chimney or chamber to furnish power, to which a fan is a desirable addition to regulate the flow and for Summer use.

In the twelve-bed wards of our army post hospitals we have used a double fire-place in the centre of the ward, arranged to bring in fresh air between the fire-places and warm it previous to its admission to the room. If carefully made and adjusted, such a fire-place has been found by experiment to satisfactorily heat a room 48 by 25 by 12 feet, and to ventilate it at the rate of about 40,000 cubic feet of air per hour, the external temperature being at the freezing point. But when the temperature of the outer air is at zero, such a fire-place does not heat the incoming air sufficiently, and the inevitable result is that its entrance will be stopped by the patients or attendants.

There are one or two points with regard to this subject of ventilation which it may be well to remind you of. First, ventilation is not necessary to get rid of carbonic acid, for this gas is harmless in the quantity in which it is found in a hospital. The hurtful matters to be got rid of are, such gases as carbonic oxide, sulphurous, and hydro-sulphuric acids, and the organic particles, both dead and living, thrown off from the skin and mucous membranes; and the importance of carbonic acid is that under ordinary circumstances the amount of it present may be taken as a measure of the amount of other more deleterious gases and organic impurities, while it is easier to measure than they are. Second, perfect ventilation of a room implies that a man does not inspire any air which has already been in his own lungs, or in those of any one else in the room. This can be effected for one person by such a contrivance as the air chamber of Prof. Pettenkofer, and for a large room by the arrangement made by Dr. Reid for the House of Commons, and better by Mr. Winans, of Baltimore, in his private residence, in which the floor is made one large sieve, and the rising air is taken out at the ceiling with comparative rapidity. Such ventilation for wards would be very expensive, for it must be remembered that the fuel consumed to furnish ventilating power is not available for warmth. A pound of coal thoroughly oxidized furnishes a fixed amount of heat, which is available for power or for heating, not for both. As has been said, there are but 100 degrees of percentage. Moreover, when fresh air is introduced through openings flush with the floors, dust is constantly being returned into the room. The ordinary plans of ventilation are arranged on the theory of largely diluting the foul air by large cubic space, and by large influx of fresh air thoroughly distributed. For gaseous impurities this is satisfactory, but for organic living particles of contagium, to use Dr. Sanderson's phrase, by reference to his researches and those of Dr. Chavanne on the effect of dilution of vaccine, for instance, it will be seen that it affords little security. As regards the ventilation of water-closets, it should go downward through the seat and above the trap, unless the Jennings closet be used. There should be another means of ventilation above, and in many cases this can be most conveniently effected by the gas-jet.

Further on in the course of the paper, Dr. Billings said that, while light was a powerful hygienic agent, he believed that in many cases of acute disease it does harm very much in the proportion in which it inflicts discomfort. Then continuing on the subject of ventilation, the doctor says that in the model hospital of the future the number of rooms for one, two, and three patients will be much increased, and that the twenty and thirty bed wards will be used only with convalescents and chronic cases, or in hospitals for but one class of patients. Much may be done, however, in the large wards to obtain isolation especially where the mode of heating is by indirect radiation, in which case two or three of the fresh air flues should be made to open in the wall near the head of the bed, not more than a foot from the floor. Under these beds make an opening one foot square in the floor communicating freely with the outer air—to be closed with a tight-fitting trap when not in use. When this cold air opening is to be used it is to be covered with a lattice-work or perforated box, about 5 by 2½ feet, and 1 foot deep, to break up the incoming current. Having this arrangement, by the use of wooden screens almost any local degree of temperature and light desired can be secured. If, in addition, a funnel were placed over the bed communicating with the aspirating channels, the ventilation of these special beds could be made almost independent of that of the ward.

A paper on the sanitary relations of hospitals was next read by Dr. William Repper, of Philadelphia. He defended the modes of hospital construction adopted by the Philadelphia hospitals, but fully indorsed the sanitary facts respecting barrack hospital wards, and he attempted to prove that large hospitals and double or triple-storied structures can be made healthful.

Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, F. A. I. A., of New-York, next read the following paper upon hospital architecture and the perfect ventilation of hospital wards:

HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURE AND VENTILATION.

MR. PRESIDENT: Considering the number of treatises and pamphlets extant relating to the subject of hospitals, it seems almost superfluous for me to say anything; and yet there is much to state about them full of interest, and new problems seem to present themselves from time to time. The high, the justly high, value set on human life in the present day gives a startling importance to hospital arrangement. It is absolutely certain that if a hundred patients were treated in an ill-contrived hospital, and the same number were treated at the same time in a thoroughly good hospital more, probably considerably more, would die in the bad building than in the good one; and of those who lived a larger proportion would linger or recover slowly in the first than in the second. Say that by good planning one life might be saved in each hundred and one week's illness saved on the average to each patient, and we have an incentive beyond any other that I can imagine in importance to our labor and study.

Imagine an architect at thirty rebuilding one hospital, only one, and so very small as only to receive during a whole year 100 patients—what a happy subject for recollection, what a rich possession it would be for him, if he lived to the age of seventy, to think of forty human lives saved and 4,000 weeks—or more than seventy-five years—of human suffering saved through his instrumentality, through his having thoroughly known and fully done his duty! What a heavy weight, on the other hand, it would be to know that, through carelessness, inattention, and ignorance, he had so failed in his hospital as to be responsible for this addition to man's misery—to know that this vast mass of preventable human suffering had been endured, this large number of saveable human lives had been lost, within his lifetime only, by his fault. Truly, I know of no architectural work where the responsibility of the architect is more heavy than in this.

The peculiarly modern character of hospitals is worthy of a moment's notice. While examples of many classes of structure, suited to our modern times—such as houses, baths, theatres, and even places of worship—abound in the remains of classic times, I know of no Greek or Roman hospital. And if the public and gratuitous care of the sick poor be a feature of Christian times and manners, the appliances available and extent of relief afforded are at the present day far in excess of those existing in any previous time. Our medical skill and science are greater than those of the middle or early modern ages, and our public benevolence is more active, and has more claimants than ever before could have been relieved. Thus the simple and modest infirmary of a monastery is no example to us as to scale, and the vast establishments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centures are not very valuable as specimens of arrangement and detail.

In considering hospital building, we are treating of a living and a modern art, and the great range of the subject prevents me from referring to it as fully as I should like to do. Each hospital, like each house, must be suited to the special wants and the special circumstances of the locality in which it is placed. To these the architect must adapt each design which he makes; but in the adaptation he must not depart from the fixed principles which should govern all designs. It is for the hygienist to determine upon these principles. If I accept the pavilion plan as the one best suited for the treatment of sick and injured persons, and assuming one hospital to consist of several pavilions, each parallel to the other, and their longitudinal axes extending north and south, it remains for the physician or hygienist to decide the distance that should intervene between each pavilion to insure sufficient protection against the spread of contagion.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

After Mr. Pfeiffer had concluded the reading of his paper, Dr. John L. Leconte, late Medical Inspector, United States Army, read a paper on the organization of Municipal Boards of Health. After alluding to a letter written by Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, on the subject, Dr. Leconte said:

I will state what are, in my opinion, the two fundamental causes of most of the well-founded complaints about the manner in which the public interests suffer from want of attention to duty by our public servants.

First—That many offices are filled by election which require for their proper administration knowledge or qualifications of which the voters are not competent to judge—as for example, when in a recent political convention in Nevada a candidate was nominated for the position of State Mineralogist.

Second—That appointments are made to offices by functionaries who, however well qualified to occupy their own positions, are equally unable with the public to judge of the fitness of their appointees, and select them upon the recommendations of persons who are either insufficiently acquainted with the duties to be performed, or who have some corrupt purpose to be accomplished.

This much being premised, I would say:

First—In opposition to the opinion of many eminent writers on political subjects, it is possible, in a community of intelligent voters, that power of election residing in the mass of electors may without revolutionary means be acquired by smaller bodies of citizens.

If this be conceded it will prepare the way for rendering several classes of public officers which are now elective to be made appointive in a similar manner to that in which the choice of the members of the Board of Health has been taken from the body of citizens and vested in the courts and municipal bodies.

Second—That the officers in whom the power of appointment resides should act on recommendation of societies or organizations which have been formed to promote the particular branches of science or technical knowledge upon which the duties to be performed depend. Under the pressure of political partisan spirit, men, previously unknown to the community, have been elected to high positions, filled it honorably, and retired with the esteem of the whole community.

It is by no such summary process that men of science are made. The priests of nature, who carry on unceasing war against the children of the four great bogies, self-will, ignorance, fear, and dirt, are not educated by the processes of the common school, nor are they elevated to position by the votes of their fellow citizens; rarely indeed are they, by the choice of the popular ruler, placed in position commensurate with the usefulness they are capable of exercising. Theirs is the privilege, by unselfish and unremunerated labor, to add to the sum of human knowledge, and after their death to be remembered as men who have added to the glory of their country, but have not been allowed, during their lives, to contribute to the benefit of their local community.

It is to such men that I wish to invite your attention. They are known to their compeers here, and their labors are valued by them, and are measured by their colleagues in their respective pursuits elsewhere. Yours is the task to command them to be recognized and used for the public benefit.

To conclude: the functions of a Municipal Board of Health can, in my opinion, be properly performed only by composing it of three classes of men, each member fully experienced in his own department, and each in the order in which I enumerate them, not subject to control by the others.

1. Students of sanitary science, who will, in most cases, be medical men, recommended by the chief medical society within the municipality. If there be none possessing sufficient responsibility or reputation, then, on the recommendation of some other medical or scientific society, of the State. Two or three times the number to be selected should in all cases be recommended, in order to avoid any appearance of dictation to the appointing authority.

2. Men eminent for prudence and judgment in commerce, to be recommended by the most respectable commercial organization, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, or whatever else it may be called.

3. Members of the municipal bodies, who may be ready at all times to represent the Board of Health in the meetings of councils.

The functions of these three classes of members will be, in brief: The first to determine and order what is necessary to be done for the protection of public health. The second, to devise the means of executing the orders with least inconvenience and expense to the community; and the third, to procure the necessary appropriations for the purpose.

It is necessary to add, though it would seem a bald truism, if it had not in this City at least passed out of mind, that the officers charged with these important duties, affecting life rather than property, should be paid for their labor. It may be incredible to those living in other cities, and certainly will be unintelligible to every foreigner of education, that while municipal officers performing only legal, or even clerical duties of a very low order, such as might be done by persons of extremely limited acquirements, receive salaries or emoluments greater than those of the ruler of the nation, those men upon whom devolves the protection of our health and our lives against the pestilential effluvia of a dense aggregation of human beings are expected to perform their labor gratuitously. Is it a matter of surprise that the work is badly done? or that they should fail to represent to the people the causes which interfere with a proper and honorable administration of the duties confided to them?

The questions involved in these papers, on hospitals and their construction, lie very close to the hearts of the members of the association, and they have decided to take up the three documents presented and discuss the rival theories contained in them before the close of this convention.

There was an interchange of opinions on Dr. Le Conte's paper, and at 6:30 o'clock the afternoon session closed.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Association was very largely attended, Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, of this city, presiding. He welcomed the Association on the part of the people of Philadelphia; referred to the special objects which had brought the Association together, and spoke in high terms of the sanitary condition of the city, which contrasted favorably with other places. He then introduced Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., of New-York, who read the following paper:

HEALTH AND THE HIGHER CULTURE.

A great many definitions of the modern man have been given, and a catalogue of them would make a curious and interesting document. Some definitions rest upon superficial distinctions, and some go more into moral and intellectual characteristics. It has been said by a brilliant writer that pantaloons distinguish the modern man above his predecessors of the toga, and that the era of pantaloons is the date of his emancipation, while others affirm that the modern man as such is a democrat, and he thinks and acts for himself, and is master of the ballot and the bullet by virtue of the revolver and universal suffrage. I will not try to add to the number of exhaustive definitions, but will be content now with maintaining that the modern man, more positively and more generally than his predecessors, needs peculiar health for his essential and higher education. It may be that a select class in ancient and modern times were placed in circumstances very much like those which surround us and task our nerves and try our composure. Demosthenes and Pericles, Cicero and Virgil, Bernard and Dante lived, like ourselves, probably, more in their nerves than in their muscles, and were subject to much of the agitation that belongs to our current life.

But now the multitude of mankind are coming to a certain extent into the conditions of the literary class, becoming readers generally, and thinkers to a certain degree. We have no longer merely the proletary class whose business is only to vegetate, nor the merely military class whose business it is to fight, nor the merely drudging class whose business it is only to work. We are all more or less taking the affairs of the world upon our own shoulders, and carrying its problems in our own heads. The workman's blouse is often made to cover as earnest a thinker as the professor's gown, and the railway, the telegraph, and the newspaper are everywhere, and everywhere making men and manners new, or, if you prefer the word, modern. We may observe a peculiar *agitation* in our current life, and what we call the news—that mighty and generally troubled tide—goes everywhere, and brings every man's brain into immediate contact with the whole stir of the race in such a way as to craze weak hearts and paralyze sensitive nerves. Then, too, our modern society is very *exacting* in its demands, and tends to increase our wants more than it increases our powers, carrying everywhere the love of luxuries and the taste for refinements, without carrying to the same extent the arts of industry and the powers of acquisition, giving to many men habits of expense beyond their available means, and nurturing in most women susceptibilities and aspirations wholly out of proportion to their ability and their prospects. Add to this general *agitation* and *exaction* of modern society, the *unsettling* of the established faith and institutions, the assault upon all belief and all loyalty, whether in marriage, civil government, or religion, and we surely see tendencies at work which make the lot of the modern man peculiar, which endanger his peace, his efficiency, and his fidelity, and call for an education of body and of mind in keeping with the needs of his time and his position.

We are in danger of becoming a nervous, uncomfortable, discontented, wretched race, unless we use our best thought and effort to bring the highest wisdom, and virtue, and order that are within our reach to bear upon our way of living. Hence the excellence of this American Health Association that now calls us together—where, indeed, I ought to be a learner rather than a teacher, and where I could not presume to open my lips were it not that these learned doctors, who know so much more of the matter than I do, ask me to say something from my own point of view. Instead, then, of invading their territory, and parading my ignorance of the great science and art of medicine, I will be content to stand upon my own ground, and to treat of health and the higher culture as a man who has been a preacher and pastor and general scholar may be supposed to know the subject.

Strictly speaking, health is a part of the higher culture, for body and mind are practically inseparable, and we know nothing of the sound mind apart from sound blood and brain. I am willing, for the present purpose, to take Herbert Spencer's definition of life as the basis of our discussion, and to allow that *life is the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations*, if by external relations we comprehend those which are social and religious as well as those which are physical. If life is the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations then healthy life is such adjustment truly and fully carried out, and he is the healthy man who lives in true relations with nature, man, and God.

I. Now what we want first of all in our care of health as related to our higher culture is such a condition and use of the bodily senses as to enable them to provide the mind with all that it needs from the kingdom of nature over which the senses preside. The mind needs to take in the height, and strength, and sweetness of the universe through every sensibility and organ of our being, by touch, and taste, and smell, and sight, and hearing, and I have no objection to add what the new philosophy calls the three added senses of musculation, caloration and electrition. Whatever may be the mystery of the soul or of the spirit in man, our schooling must come through the senses, and the more quick and inspired is the mind in proportion as the senses are open wisely to the facts and forces of the universe. We must touch substances to learn reality, and to know distances, and to be conscious of our own will. Certainly the proper training of the touch is a great part of education. We must taste food and drink or we starve and die. What a world of culture opens here upon us in this matter of food and drinking. In fact cooking is the most important part of applied chemistry, and wisdom and virtue end where dyspepsia begins. It is well that the schoolmaster is abroad; but he walks and teaches in vain if the cook in the kitchen does not fit his scholars for their place at school; and if, while God sends grain and meat, the devil sends cooks, as he often seems to do, even in this nineteenth century. We want cooking suited to the stomach and brain of the modern man, such food as will leave the brain time and freedom for its peculiar work, without having its exquisite powers called down into the deeps of the stomach by bad bread and meat, saleratus and grease, to do the work of digestion to which the boa constrictor devotes himself, without having any higher service to perform. How much of thinking or no thinking, how much ignorance and folly, bad temper and utter despair, come from cooking and its familiar imp dyspepsia. I commit this subject to the consideration of the American Health Association, and of the whole American people, quite sure that this materia hygienica is important as the materia medica. Our vices and our follies come in great part from what goes into our mouths, and the sword and gun are not such destroyers as the trencher and the glass. What a commentary upon the higher culture is our use of two products of the soil—spirits and tobacco. Great has been the power of the sceptre and the crozier, the sword and the pen; but in our day the pipe and the bottle are likely to beat them all, and

way to that if the proverbial New-Zealander ever comes to see London or New-York or Philadelphia dismantled and depopulated, he may find them among the majestic ruins the instruments of their overthrow, and the symbols of their downfall—the pipe and the bottle, or the cigar box and the whisky cask, that have stupefied the senses and distracted the wits of the race extinguished by their sloth.

The face and front of man turn toward the earth and the heavens in search of their appropriate ailment, and we feed not only upon what we eat and drink but upon all that we see and hear. We need to take in and digest the real sights and sounds of nature and art, or we pine away from lack of the elements of the higher culture. It is a wretched mistake to believe that second-hand impressions are enough, and that words and mere descriptions of nature and art will do well enough without the reality. As well say that descriptions of apples and wheat, of fish and game, of beef and mutton are as good to eat as the real growth of the fields and the waters. The great mistake of our scholastic training, from which we are now emancipating ourselves, is the taking of words for things instead of taking words from things, and we have been living and feeding ourselves upon mere verbiage instead of upon the facts of nature and life; the direct contact of the senses with real things; the sight of rock and tree, bird and beast, forest and river, star and mountain; the hearing of the music of creation in every note of wave or wind or song or speech—this is health of body and mind, and lets us into the life and blessing of the universe. The process as well as the instruction is healthy and inspiriting, and it makes us all sprightly children in the kindergarten, and not droning drudges in a prison-house, as they thus get the green grass and the sunny skies. Undoubtedly, one great reason of the loss of power over men by the class of modern scholars has come from this want of a firm hold upon reality, and the chicken-chested, lantern-jawed, shad-bellied, spider-legged race of Dominie Sampsons of every grade have been distanced not only in the senate hall, but even in the school and academy, by a new race of men, who have seen the kingdoms of nature for themselves, and brought the life of the woods and waters, the field and the mountain, into their breath and pulse, their pen and their voice.

Great wealth there is in nature, and in the art that is true to her; and the masters of her lore have been generally rare examples of health of body and of mind. The great naturalists have been long-lived men, and what is more remarkable still, while the poets of human passion tend to burn themselves out in the fires amid which they live, the poets of nature who have studied the universe in its unity as well as in its variety, and sought to breathe in the higher life that pervades its kingdoms, have been remarkably healthy and long-lived men. What lessons thus speak to us in the career of Goethe and Wordsworth, octogenarians both; of our own Bryant, who completed his eightieth year but a week since. How nobly his lines to our America, "Oh, Mother of a Mighty Race," speak to us now as we interpret them in the call of our country to the higher mission of her service, and has had much to do with lit triumphs. The laws of health marched with King William and his son, Bismarck and Von Moltke to the Rhine, and diet and exercise, quite as much as the rifled-cannon and the needle-gun, fought the battle of Sedan, and changed the face of the world.

More of this true power we need in our America. We, as a people, are more imperial in our expectations than in our performances. Our young men know how to spend more money than they can earn, and our young women too often feed their ambition upon romantic fancies and fill their stomachs with unfeeding trash; they dream of fortunes and palaces, and do not know how to make a shirt or a loaf of bread, to nurse an invalid or to tend a baby, to train a child or rule a household; sometimes they crave the jewels and orange blossoms of the bride, and repudiate the duties of the wife and the destiny of the mother; and the race in some quarters is in danger of dying out because of this repudiation of the queenly dignity and fidelity of the sex.

In every sphere we need the superior force, the supreme energy of the educated will to meet the call of the hour. So only can we become free, and this will, born of God Himself, and drawing forces from the whole universe by healthy exercise, becomes the motor power of the imperial reason, the right hand of intelligence, even as the Divine Spirit is the finger of God and the messenger of the cocternal Word. This power we cannot abdicate without surrender of our birthright and betraying our trust. No mechanism however ingenious or mighty can take its place, for all machines come from the brain of man and are subject to his hand. Steamer and locomotive, telegraph and power-loom, microscope and telescope, the knife that heals and the sword that slays, the rifled cannon that covers the field with the wounded, and the anæsthetic that takes them in mercy to the hospitals—all these are subject to the hand of man, and depend upon his will for their true use. All instruments are but apparatus for man's fingers, tools to his will. Then train that will wisely by the best diet of nature and life and the best exercise of art.

III. So we come to our last point in our estimate of the bearing of health upon the higher culture—I mean the order of habit and its basis in the laws of health. Here we are called to meet the unsettling tendencies of our time, and to try to settle the people down upon the true rule of living before we can hope to settle their opinions as to the contested points of speculation. This, perhaps, is the important work now to be done by thinking and practical men. While the fight is going on between science and theology, practical philosophy should learn and teach us how to live true lives, and when we obey the just laws of living we shall undoubtedly be in the way of seeing better into the nature of things, natural, human, and divine. Here the great question opens upon us, What are the proper habits of a healthy, highly cultivated man in his relations to his own constitution and to the universe of things and beings in which he dwells. The mediæval Church undertook to settle this whole matter for all and forever, and the Roman Catholic calendar and creed, pulpit and confessional, claimed to fix the basis and the movement of human life; and its altar set forth the absolute history and the absolute law for all souls in what may be called the Epos and the Ethos of the Christendom of that time. It is not my aim now to criticize that system, or to go into any theological controversy; least of all, to quarrel with the Catholic Church, Old Catholic as I claim to be. But it is very clear that modern thinking is getting into all churches, revising old rubrics and adding new. The old style of sage and of saint has gone by, and devotees no longer admire the typical ascetic of the past in his rags and dirt, skin and bones, without children, and away from homes and men, measuring sanctity by his absence from the world, and calling life heavenly in proportion as it became unearthly, and making man out to be the more godly as he was less human. This style of saint has gone by, and the doctors of medicine have a great deal to do with dismissing him. Those doctors have been making their march upon opinion and life, preaching from a powerful pulpit of their own, and hearing more confessionals in our time than the clergy. Once the priests were physicians, now the physicians are becoming, in their way, priests, and giving laws not only to their own patients, but to society, and revising the rubrics and shaping the Epos and the Ethos of the race. The Pope himself takes modern medicine, and has a modern cook, and seeks health as the doctors advise.

Let them do their work well, and the doctors of theology will have no cause of quarrel with them. We need a thorough study and application of the laws of health to the whole habit of the individual and of society. We live by diet and exercise, or by what we receive and by what we do or give out, and upon the just relation between these two functions, or between receiving and giving the sound method of life, the true order of habit depends. The recent studies of the human constitution, the coördination and sequence of the senses and faculties, the harmony and the melody of its many strings, throw great light upon the true laws of living, and have done much to revise the practical code of men. We learn from them as never before that there is a law of combination and of continuity in our being as in music, and that certain functions go together, and certain functions succeed each other, while throughout all these simultaneous and successive changes there is a certain basis of constancy which we are always to observe and guard. Take our stand upon the constant fact of the human constitution and of the laws of the universe—we are to ask how the true simultaneous and successive changes are to be guided. We cannot do or receive all things at once; what forces and sensibilities we shall try to move together, and what we shall we hold in reserve for the proper time and place; what receptions and movements belong to the hour or the day, and what are to be distributed through the week, or month, or year, or decade, or three score and ten years, or eternity? Here the great law of periodicity opens upon us, and the doctors are to do their part to teach us to understand it—how to combine, and to continue work and rest, diet and exercise, labor and play in wise proportion, and to give to life the best possible constancy and variety. The health laws will be found to act powerfully upon the higher problems of life, and upon the intellect and will; their reactions and the imagination, and to win new joy to the spirit as the life of nature is more wisely studied and obeyed.

It does not do to play upon one string or upon all the strings of life at once, or all at one time; and judicious combination and sequence make the music of the man as of the harp. The trouble with us is that we make the sad mistake of both these extremes, and while with some life is one-stringed monotony, without change or recreation, with others it is many-stringed dissipation and distraction, without rest or reserve. We are greatly in need of the true philosophy here, and many of our foremost men die before their time because they do not have due change as well as rest, and do not add to their vocation a proper avocation. Business men, full of strength and ambition, have lived between work and festivity—the day given to the clink of dollars and the evening to the clink of glasses—have fallen before their three-score years and ten—often before three-score—by thousands; while they who add to the work of the week some pursuit or joy study or the garden or drive, the care of the farm or garden, live long lives, and the days and years sing to them, as they roll on, in health and joy.

Perhaps one reason of the undoubted fact that the clergy, especially the regular, well-educated Protestant clergy of Great Britain and America, are the healthy and long-lived of any class of men, comes from the fact of the just combination and sequence of their lives. They study in the morning, and make visits generally in the afternoon, and they add to frugal living kind sociality and judicious recreation. They marry generally for love, are free from the perils of poverty and of riches, and they combine most of the new culture with devout faith and service. Their record is as honorable men, and the old pastors and preachers have practiced as well as taught a wisdom that may not always be found with the new sensationists, who are likely to pay for their spasmodic brilliancy by burning out before their time.

We are to try to embody the lessons of such wise living in something that approaches to a social code, and we are to have a better understanding of the manners and customs that belong to our race. We cannot probably change essentially for the better the ancient year of faith, and science does not destroy but deepens the record of the Incarnation which is at its basis; but we can justly modify the life based upon the old calendar by making more account of the calendar of nature, and the best use of the body as well as of the mind. We must keep the old Christmas, and may deepen its joy by reforming its revels. We may keep the old Lent, yet revise its asceticism, and learn how to starve out the devil without weakening the proper man or mortifying the good angels of God around and within us. As students of health we are to appreciate more the needs of popular recreation, the worth of gardens, parks, music, pictures, sculpture, architecture, poetry, eloquence; and as the old game of war, we hope, is to make up less of the excitement and public life of the race, we may trust that the arts of peace are to have a fresh new power and attraction, and that mankind will learn that they may sing and dance and march and rejoice together without the call to battle or the triumph over fields of blood. Yet we can keep the trumpet and the drum, the fife and the bugle, as the excitement to the fleet and the sacred to live in peace with all men, and ask to be led by the Gospel of love to do the great work of humanity, to lift the burdens from the wretched, and to put away the ills that darken the world and curse the race.

So we shall have our true human joy, and the laws of health must be at its foundation to make the body serve its master the mind, in the individual and in the race. The philosopher Comte, full of sagacity in spite of his frequent extravagance, has said that the brain is a double placenta, permanently connected between man and humanity. There is great truth in this, and we do much to bring man into true relations with his race by the due care of the blood and the brain. Let the doctors of health do their part toward this result, and they will find that they are helping on the higher work of humanity and solving the highest problems of life and mind. True joy with true wisdom will come from this work, and the root of doubt will be taken out by the light and force of life.

This is not, indeed, the spirit of much that passes for our higher culture, and some of the saddest voices of our age come from our most highly educated and accomplished men. What a lamentation is that which has lately come from one of the most learned and brilliant minds of Germany, the lamented philosopher of Berlin, who, at thirty years of age, has written the most conspicuous and popular metaphysical book of the last decade—Edward Von Hartmann, of Berlin. He says that the youth of manhood has gone and died with Greece; that we are a cursed and falling race, and extinction is our only hope, death the only salvation. As I speak of this invalid pessimist, I cannot but think of three men of eighty years with whom I have had close relations, and whom you know well—three Americans, eighty years old this very year, who speak a different language, and have no creed of despair. They are full of faith and charity, of wisdom and joy. They have a kiss for little children, and a blessing for the green grass and the tender flower. They can see God in the stars, and find hope of heaven in the heart and conscience that attest the truth of the immortal life within. They are younger than old Greece ever was, and are ready to enter the kingdom of heaven as a little child. Health has joined with it higher culture to give them their age and their joy.

So then let us put our heads together, and do our best for ourselves and our race. More light, better air, good clothing, homes, exercise. So also more true life, more faith, charity, wisdom, justice, piety. Spinoza, whom many call the head of modern culture, said that healing or salvation comes from man's being in harmony of at one with the universe; there is wisdom in that saying. A greater than he has said that healing or salvation comes from man's being at one with God. Why separate the two thoughts? Why may not medicine and theology agree to say together healing comes from man's being at one with the universe and with God? And let all the people say, Amen!

Dr. Osgood having concluded, Dr. S. D. Gross read a paper upon "The Factors of Disease and Death after Injuries, Parturition, and Surgical Operations;" after which Rev. Dr. Bedie, of this city, read a paper upon "Hospitals in their Relations to Public Health Interests, and the Economy of Perfect Cure of the Sick and Hurt." The association then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE MICHIGAN CONSTITUTION.

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* of Saturday, 7th inst., says: "The amended Constitution is tremendously beaten by the people. Scarcely a township supports it, and not a city that we have observed, excepting Lansing, voted in favor of it. It made too many changes at once, and men voted 'No' from all sorts of reasons who would have voted 'Yes' on many of the changes. Woman suffrage has gone the same way. There was a great lack of practical wisdom in managing the woman's campaign, which led many men to doubt their fitness for the right of suffrage without further political education. The majority against the two provisions will run up to tens of thousands."

HORSE THIEVES SHOT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Passengers from Little Rock to-day report that two horse thieves, caught in the act of stealing, were shot and killed at Brinkley, Ark., last night. No particulars have been received.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE CONTINUED.

TESTIMONY AS TO RICHARD HARRINGTON'S WHEREABOUTS ABOUT APRIL 18—NETTLESHIP'S MOVEMENTS ALSO OF INTEREST ABOUT THE SAME PERIOD—DETECTIVES "PUTTING UP JOBS" UPON EACH OTHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed today. The general panel of jurymen were discharged from further attendance upon this court, the Judge remarking that this case would occupy nearly all the time between this and the next term, which would commence on the first Monday in December.

Frederick Harrington sworn—Is a Lieutenant Commander in the navy, and was stationed in Annapolis last April. On Saturday, the 18th of April, received an invitation by telegraph to be present at a family reunion at Richard Harrington's house in Washington on Sunday, the 19th. Attended the reunion, and left on Monday morning, the 20th, Richard Harrington remaining at his house in Washington.

George McElfresh sworn—Is a detective officer on the Washington police force; arrested Mike Hayes last June, on the way to the station-house, he said he had never seen Harrington but once before, he met him in the Congressional Committee Room, and that was when he had called at Harrington's office about a counterfeit case; witness substantiated the statement of Detective Sergeant concerning Hayes asking Harrington about bail.

Joseph A. Robinson sworn—Is Assitant Solicitor of the Treasury; recollects that Gen. Howard applied at the Solicitor's office for the aid of a detective to help him to get evidence in the case of the inquiry against Gen. Howard; this was about six weeks before Mr. Banfield resigned the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; he resigned June 1. Witness identified some letters shown him as in the handwriting of Mr. Banfield. Mr. Davidge read one of the letters which was addressed to Col. Whitley, and dated April 16, in which Mr. Banfield wrote about Gen. Howard's request.

Mr. Davidge said the defense would connect those letters with the case as it progressed.

Dr. James Osborn being sworn, said, he practices medicine in Newark, N. J. On the 23d of last April was called to visit a child of J. Nettleship. Does not recollect seeing Nettleship at that visit. Found the child sick with diphtheria, and directed the other two children to be separated from it. They were sent into the country with Mrs. Leach, their grandmother.

Mrs. Leach was sworn, and testified that she is mother-in-law of J. C. Nettleship. Nettleship was absent from home in April, and returned April 23. Witness let him in early in the morning. One of his children was sick, and Nettleship directed Dr. Osborn to be sent for. Witness left in a day or two to carry the other children into the country.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Nettleship had been a week in that town for two days. Witness had lived in the family about six years. When she was away with the children she remained about three weeks. Remembered about the day when the child was taken sick, by looking at Dr. Osborne. Dr. Osborne asked her to look in the book, to remember the date. Witness supposed it was because they wanted her as a witness in the case. Nettleship left home the last time three weeks ago last Monday. Witness did not know where he was at the present time.

John Coyle sworn—Is a Methodist minister in Newark, N. J. Was called to Mr. Nettleship's house last June to attend the funeral of one of his children. Mrs. Nettleship is a member of his church. Nettleship borrowed $25 of witness at that time. Witness put the money in the hands of Hayes, who was outside with Nettleship. It consisted of five five-dollar bills. Witness did not hear Nettleship give any directions to Hayes, nor did Nettleship tell witness to say anything to Hayes. Witness passed then directly into the house.

By Mr. Davidge—What did Nettleship tell you after he came into the house?

Mr. Riddle objected, and both sides argued the question, the defense insisting that a declaration immediately after an act was admissible as evidence, and the prosecution declaring this was not an explanation or declaration accompanying the act subsequent after another act had transpired.

The Judge decided that the questions must be confined to the immediate transaction, and witness was allowed to state what was said immediately after Hayes went in. Nettleship came into the house and said to those present you little know what I borrowed that money for; I did it to put a thief into the hands of the committee in Washington to testify, and when he gets there he will be arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Hayes and Nettleship came into the house, passed through into the dining-room, and after remaining a few minutes came out; and after Hayes had gone Nettleship came in and made this remark.

Edward R. Gahoon, sworn: Resided in New-Jersey about seven years. Is a merchant. Was at the house of Nettleship on the occasion of the death of his child. Saw Hayes there. Witness went to the door to answer a call of the bell, and found Hayes there. Hayes wanted to see Nettleship. Witness tried to put him off, telling him the circumstances, and asking him if he could not wait till morning. Hayes said he must see him that night, as he had come a long way, and wanted to take the Washington train; it was about 9 o'clock, and witness thought there was but little time, and went in and told Nettleship. Nettleship went out in his shirt sleeves, and witness observing that took the hat and coat of Nettleship out doors, and just as he opened the door heard Nettleship finish a sentence about going to Washington. Nettleship afterward came into the house and borrowed $25 of witness and $25 of Coyle, the latter going to his house after the money. Nettleship and Hayes afterward came into the house, and in a few minutes Hayes took his leave.

Cross-examined by Riddle—Don't remember that the man at the door said, "Hines wants to see Nettleship." Witness thinks Hayes, and not Hines, was the name given.

Patrick Smith sworn: Mike Hayes introduced Zirruth to witness. Zirruth went with witness to Nettleship's house on Monday, with a writ and warrant; did not arrest the man; did not find him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness did not help Bluford Wilson to work up this case; Wilson did not pay him $50,000 to help. Mr. Riddle showed witness a paper, and asked him if that was his signature. Witness identified it.

Mr. Davidge said "Let us see that paper." Mr. Riddle—"Oh! we will let you see it some other time," and returned it to his pocket.

Cross-examination resumed—Nettleship paid witness to hunt up safes and deliver cases.

William H. Reed sworn: Was formerly in the secret service division. Knows Hayes. Some time last March Hayes met witness and asked him if he wanted to get even with Nettleship. Witness had been dismissed from the service, and said that it was Nettleship, and was therefore very willing to help to "put up a job" on him. Made an arrangement to meet Hayes in Newark, and went over there, but saw Hayes talking with Gus. Zirruth, and witness put back to New-York, as he did not want anything to do with Zirruth. Zirruth put up a job on him once, and got him indicted, as he understood. Hayes told witness he would have to go to Baltimore to help in the job against Nettleship.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness always laid his dismissal to Nettleship, on account of the case put up on him by Zirruth. Had never held a commission in the secret service, but had been employed in it.

The court took a recess.

After recess the cross-examination of Reed was continued by Riddle.

Hayes tried to get witness to put up the job on Nettleship on the last of March, or the 1st of April. Witness would not help on the job after Hayes told Him he would put Nettleship in the Penitentiary. He was willing to do a good ways on Nettleship, but did not want him to be sent to the Penitentiary. Witness put down the meeting with Hayes in a memorandum book.

Mr. Riddle asked to see the book, and found the entry on the 1st leaf. Witness objected to having any other parts of the book examined.

After witness had left the stand, Mr. Davidge arose and said he felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the court to the fact that during the recess, while Riddle's witness was going to his lunch, he was threatened with personal harm and violence by Zirruth and his party.

Hill replied, saying the threat took place in presence of himself and Riddle, and the loud words and threats came from both sides, and they, Riddle and Hill, checked it at once.

Riddle added, he would say that after one of the witnesses for the prosecution had testified he was assaulted by Col. Whitley after he left the courtroom.

The Judge directed the Marshal to call back the witness. When he had come in, the Court hesitated a few moments, and then advised the parties not to meet each other outside, and said if this thing was repeated he would certainly order an investigation. He hesitated about using his power in the premises at this time, although it was always best to correct an evil when it first exhibited itself; the witnesses and courts must be protected, and nothing of this kind occur again.

Mr. Henkle said Col. Whitley denied the statement in regard to himself, when the Judge interrupted him, saying he was not investigating the case, but only giving warning.

John C. King sworn—Is Assistant District-Attorney in Newark. Knows Zirruth. He came to his office last October and signed a receipt which witness produced. In a bankruptcy case Zirruth was appointed watchman and after the case was adjudicated, Zirruth put in a bill of $175 for services. The bill was disputed, and, after some delay, the parties agreed to pay $100, rather than have any trouble with Zirruth, who finally agreed to take it; and, in the absence of his principals, witness drew up the receipt and Zirruth signed it. No other receipt was ever written in his office by Zirruth. Zirruth never copied or wrote a receipt for $300 in the office of witness.

George C. Genet sworn—Is a lawyer in New-York; knows a Mr. Kirtland; A. B. Williams was at the office of witness on the 20th and 21st of April last to see about Kirtland; Williams wanted to get Kirtland to testify before the Congressional Committee; witness remembered that Kirtland signed his named at that time as A. Buchanan, as witness took a telegram to the office for him with that signature. One dispatch was sent to Harrington at a club house in Washington. Copies of the dispatches were shown to witness and he identified them. They related to the coming of Kirtland to Washington.

John A. W. Clarvoe, Chief of the detective force of Washington, testified to the circumstances of the burglary, and stated that while the burglar was waiting at Alexander's house for an answer to the bell, Harrington came over, and witness told him he was afraid he should lose his man, and Harrington said, "Well, if you are afraid of that you had better go over and arrest him." Witness told Harrington, before they started from Harrington's house, he would have the hardest part of the work to do, and Harrington said he would send A. B. Williams over to help, and have him connect with witness at the corner of Four-and-a-half street. When they were talking over the matter, at Harrington's house, Major Richards said it would be best to arrest the burglars while they were at work in the office, but it was finally agreed to follow and then arrest them.

Mr. Davidge said he did not wish to dismiss the witness until he had looked over his statement to see if there were not some specific questions to be put to him, and he could not have access to the statement until the reporter had written it out. He therefore desired an adjournment until to-morrow morning.

No objection being made by the counsel for the Government, the court was adjourned until to-morrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Among the important measures to come before the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey at its next session will be the consideration of the amendments to the Constitution of that State. These amendments were prepared by a commission of leading gentlemen, who met in 1873, and such of them as were approved by the Legislature at its last session have been published the required legal time, and are to be considered by the next Legislature. Those which receive favorable action are to be finally acted upon by the people at an election next year and then such as may pass through all these ordeals are to become the organic law of the State. The proceedings are similar to that pursued in this State upon the amendments just acted upon, and some of the propositions are of a similar character, viz.: Forbidding gifts of money or property to any association or corporation; authorizing the Governor to veto items of an appropriation bill; and increasing the pay of legislators from $3 per diem to $500 annually.

Some of the New-Jersey journals, however, oppose this proceeding, and advocate a regular Constitutional Convention, which instead of amending the present instrument shall make a new one, retaining such portions of the old as may be desirable, and adding whatever new may be needed by the changed condition of public affairs. The reason assigned for this is that in the consideration of the amendments by the last Legislature the action was hasty, and some really excellent ones were rejected, and the next Legislature has no opinion except to indorse or disapprove such as come before them. It is claimed that new sections are needed concerning the Judiciary and the veto-power and other matters of importance, and that it would be wisdom, economy, and statesmanship to abandon what has been done and start afresh. One journal says: "Let there be appointed, not a powerless Legislative Commission, as was the last, but a Constitutional Convention, with power to frame a new Constitution. Let that convention be composed of the most able, earnest, and honest men of the State, impressed with the importance of the acts, and their own responsibility therefor, and then let the result of their labors be submitted directly to the people for their adoption or rejection. In this way, and in this way alone, can we have such amendments as the changed condition of circumstances demand."

A SLEEPING CAR IN FLAMES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS FROM DEATH—THEY LOSE THEIR CLOTHING.

The Pullman sleeping car Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning, 5th inst. The following particulars were obtained by the Augusta *Chronicle* from some of the passengers:

The train which left Augusta at 8:15 Wednesday night carried in its rear the fine Pullman parlor sleeping car Georgia, which had been but lately refitted. The train was in charge of Conductor E. B. Purcell, while Mr. Charles Garrett was the sleeping car conductor. The porter of the Georgia was a colored man named Aaron Lowrey, a new hand. There were about thirteen passengers in the coach, including Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robert and Mr. Mat. O'Brien, of Augusta; Mrs. Buford, three children and servant, of Waynesboro; Mr. J. Wooten, of Atlanta, and Judge W. J. Whaling, also of Atlanta. Judge John P. King, President of the road, got on the train at his place, about three miles from Augusta. He went into the first-class passenger coach and remained there until the train reached Gunn's Mills, when he went into the sleeping car, and divesting himself of his outer clothing, lay down in one of the centre berths. A short time before the train reached Stone Mountain, Mr. Mat. O'Brien passed to the rear of the car and saw the porter sitting against the side of the car apparently asleep. He did not disturb him, but returned to his berth and was soon asleep. The train reached Stone Mountain about 5:45 o'clock A. M. As it moved off the Postmaster at the Mountain noticed smoke issuing from the rear of the sleeping car. He immediately gave the alarm and yelled from the top of his voice, but in the noise made by the train he was not heard. As the train was moving slowly off Mr. O'Brien was awakened by a smell like that from a piece of furniture scorching. He raised up and looked outside. What was his amazement when he saw a dense smoke in the rear of the car, through which a curling jet of flame was discernible. Springing instantly from the berth, he raised the alarm and jerked with all his might at the bell-rope. So powerful were his efforts in this direction that the rope broke, not until after the bell had sounded at the engine, however. Mr. O'Brien's shouts roused the sleeping car conductor, porter, and passengers, and in a few moments there was a wild scene of excitement. Mr. O'Brien, among the first roused, remained very calm, shoving the passengers forward, and making them get into the passenger coach ahead as fast as possible. Ladies, children, and men were soon all in the passenger coach, none having received any injury, but all half clad, as they had no time to put on their outer garments. Conductor Purcell rushed into the sleeping car as soon as the alarm was raised, went to Judge King's berth, raised him up in his arms and carried him into the car in front. The Judge had on only his undershirt and a pair of drawers. So startling was the shock that Judge King was rendered almost unconscious for the time. Capt. Purcell, after placing Judge King in the passenger car, rushed back with the intention of saving the Judge's valise and clothing. But vain was the attempt. The lurid flames were licking up bed clothing and wood-work alike, and a stifling smoke filled the entire car. Mr. Purcell was driven back by the fire and smoke. Judge King had in his valise about five thousand dollars in State of Georgia bonds, in two pocket-books, and in his pants pockets were nearly one thousand dollars in money, and in his hat was a splendid gold chronometer repeating watch, made in Geneva specially to order, and presented to Judge King two years ago by his daughter and her husband, then living in England. All was lost, except the watch, which was found in the ashes afterward by the people of Stone Mountain and returned to Judge King, but, of course, in a damaged condition. The passengers saved absolutely nothing except the scanty raiment they had on. Exclusive of Judge King's loss, that of the other passengers cannot be less than $1,000.

The train was stopped about the time the last passenger reached the car in front of the sleeping coach. It was apparent that the latter could not be saved, and there was danger of its communicating the fire to the rest of the train, it was cut loose and left to its fate, on the main track, about 250 yards above the depot at Stone Mountain. The people at Stone Mountain, however, went to work with tubs and buckets, and by throwing water rapidly on the flames, managed to save the floor of the car. The remnant of the coach was then pushed on the sidling and the main track left unobstructed.

The fire was undoubtedly communicated to the car from the stove which was in the rear of the coach. Had it been in front all of the passengers would have perished in the flames, as the wind created by the moving of the train would have driven the fire toward the rear and upon the sleeping human beings. The Georgia was a fourteen-section sleeping coach. The damage to the car will amount to $10,000 or $12,000.

OCCIDENT'S VICTORY.

Speaking of the result of the late race at the San Francisco Trotting Park, the *Alta* of Nov. 2 says: "It is something for the vanity of our California public that her horse without a pedigree—one said to have had a father that had blood in him, blood of the blue-blood horse kind, and a mother that some think and say was half a bluenose—should, in a bucking, bad-mustang, has won a race at last, after having been originally very unwisely pitted against the fastest trotters that ever rounded the circle of the race course. Many, as well as his owner, Gov. Stanford, believed in this little fellow without ancestry, this uninherited wonder, his power and endurance, and if he should some day win money and laurels if he ever could get a fair show. He has verified their faith at last in time that has not often been beaten, and seldom equaled. Until within a few years it has not been supposed that a trotting horse could make such time as 2:18. And now that the Little fellow has done it handsomely under the manipulation of a master; done it of his own will, encouraged only by the voice of his driver, no thong of the whip touching him; now that he has made three heats without a skip, hop, or break of any kind, it is hinted by some that the whole race was fixed up in advance, because 'it would not have done, you know, to have Fullerton win, for then there would have been no inducement to invite Eastern horses by offers of heavy purses to trot against a horse that always gets beaten. That would have spoiled all the sport you know, and so the little horse was allowed to win. We do not think such reasoning far toward the little game animal that makes a mile in 2:18, without the pressure of whip or spur. It may be that Occident was intentionally allowed to win. But we do not believe it. At any rate, his antagonist never made better time, and Occident has, alone over the course."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Cotton Exchange has adopted a resolution forbidding, under a penalty of $50, all betting on the floor of the Exchange.

In our article on Archbishop Manning, yesterday, read *fourteen* for "*four*" in the sentence: "Within four years of his joining her communion he succeeded Dr. Wiseman."

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, Mr. Starr presiding, it was resolved to fit up the old Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island as a hospital for male patients.

Rev. J. M. Buckley will deliver to-morrow evening, in the Bedford Street M. E. Church, the fourth lecture in the Sunday-school course. Subject—"The Five Mistakes My Friend Made."

A game of foot-ball between the twenties of Rutgers and Columbia Colleges was played on Saturday last. It resulted in a victory for Columbia by a score of 4 to 1:

The State Line announces a general reduction in the rates of ocean passage. First cabin passengers will be taken for from $70 to $60, intermediate for $40, and steerage passengers at proportionately low rates.

Thomas Clarke Luby delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute upon the "Regeneration of Ireland," in which he advocated separation from England as the only means of attaining that object.

William Dicke was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett and a jury, yesterday, charged with a felonious assault with a pistol upon his partner, Colon Carmichael. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association held a regular meeting last evening at its rooms, No. 189 Chatham street. Mr. Dennis Shea presided, and the business transacted was solely of a routine character. The association numbers about 300 members.

John Casey, aged thirty-five, of No. 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon, while in the lumber-yard at Twenty-first street and Eleventh avenue, by beating himself about the head with a brick. He succeeded in inflicting serious injuries and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A motion was argued before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to restrain the Controller giving a lease of premises used as the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers. The property had been sold for taxes which, it was claimed on the part of the society, had been illegally imposed. Decision was reserved.

Three and one-half tons of silver were deposited at the Assay Office yesterday, by a New-York banking-house. It came from the San Francisco refinery, and will probably be coined into fifty-cent pieces for the South American market, at the Philadelphia Mint. This deposit amounts to about $125,000, and is the largest ever received at the Assay Office. The new apparatus for the prevention of the escape of foul odors from the smelting-room to the street, is said to be entirely successful.

President Barnard, of Columbia College; President White, of Cornell University; Rev. Henry W. Foote, of King's Chapel, Boston; Mr. James T. Fields and Mr. Richard Frothingham, of Boston, are among the many persons who have sent letters of hearty encouragement to the Bryant Committee. The subscription for the commemorative work of art will remain open until Dec. 1. Any contribution can be sent to the Treasurer, George Cabot Ward, at No. 25 West Tenth street, New-York.

President Matsell, of the Police Department, received a communication from Messrs. Leonard W. Jerome, Isaac Bell, William R. Vermilye, and Sheppard Knapp, Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund, yesterday, inclosing a check for $500 for the relief of the widow of Patrolman Thomas Evers, of the Eighth Precinct, who was run over and killed by a car driven by Sullivan while on a road race in his efforts in pursuit of a prisoner who had escaped from him. The funeral of the deceased will take place at 11 o'clock this morning from his late residence, No. 460 West Twenty-fifth street, and will be attended by the entire command of the Eighth Precinct.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University at the Astor House yesterday, there were present Messrs. E. and A. B. Cornell, E. G. Morgan, Gage, Williams, Schuyler, Finch, Woodford, Hiddiday, Brooks, Sage, and President White. Much important business was transacted. A report was received of the transactions between the board and State Controller, concerning the sale of the university lands and the return of "land certificates." Messrs. Gage, Williams, McGraw, Schuyler, and Halliday, with Mr. Finch, attorney, were appointed to arrange for the disposition of the lands owned by the university, for its benefit. The resignation of Mr. Schuyler, who has been the Treasurer of the university from its foundation, was reluctantly accepted, and the thanks of the board were tendered to him.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance of $783,194 06 in the City Treasury.

It is said that 400 men will be discharged from the Navy-yard at the end of the present week.

A grand fair in aid of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be opened to-day at the Academy of Music.

Yesterday the Board of Supervisors met and commenced the official canvass of the vote cast in Kings County on election day.

An unknown man, about sixty-five years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and of slim build, fell dead at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Nelson street last evening.

John Millard, aged eighteen, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into his grandmother's residence, at No. 103 Sackett street, and stealing a gold watch, valued at $175.

In the City Court, yesterday, before Judge Reynolds, Francis D. Moulton pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment charging him with libeling Miss Edna Dean Proctor.

Justice Neilson rendered a decision yesterday refusing to make permanent a temporary injunction restraining the city from preventing the laying of tracks in First street, E. D., by the North Second and Middle Village Railroad Company.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, for the purpose of considering a plan to enforce the compulsory education law. After some debate, the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

T. G. Shearman, counsel for Mr. Beecher in the suit of Tilton vs. Beecher, obtained a stay of proceedings in City Court, Chambers, yesterday, until a decision is given on the appeal to the General Term taken by the defendant in reference to the bill of particulars.

Thomas King, alias Matt McKeever, and George Thomson attempted to rob the till of a barber named Adam Kembe, at No. 43 Van Cott street, yesterday afternoon, and when the proprietor interfered hit him on the head with a stone and attempted to stab him. King and Thomson were arrested by Officer Helmes, of the Seventh Precinct.

About 8 o'clock last evening, "Bloom Beatty" was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Morse for dealing policy, at No. 786 Fulton street. The following persons were also arrested in Beatty's place: Henry B. Wade, William Millington, James Lowery, Thomas McGilligan, Henry Gibbons, Frank Mitchell, William Ellery, John Atkinson, and Isaac Brown. The policy books were also captured.

The Park Commissioners met last evening for the purpose of taking action with regard to the sale of the East-side lands. No business was transacted, the entire session being occupied in a wrangle between Commissioner Stranahan and the Mayor. The Mayor contends that owing to the present state of the real estate market, it is not advisable to sell the East-side Park lands just now. Mr. Stranahan held a different view, and no conclusion was reached before the adjournment of the meeting.

Mrs. Mary E. Remsen, of No. 56 North Portland avenue, commenced suit for $10,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Gilbert, against representatives of the late Dr. Cochran and Isaac Van Riper, driver of the Flatbush hospital ambulance. The plaintiff's son, while suffering from small-pox, was, as alleged, forcibly taken from her residence January 1, 1871, and, without sufficient covering, placed in an ambulance and driven to the hospital at Flatbush, where he died a few days afterward. The patient was removed by Dr. Cochran, then Health Officer. The case is still on.

NEW-JERSEY.

Eight daughters of a gentleman named Du herst, residing in New-Brunswick, narrowly escaped suffocation from stove gas Sunday. Before retiring they had put fresh coal on a stove in their apartments and left the door of the stove open. The room filled with gas, and in the morning when they awoke they were so weak as to be unable to move. Their parents discovered their condition in time to save their lives.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Essex County Bible Society was held in the Reformed Church at Belleville, Monday. The Treasurer reported receipts during the year, $4,084 21, and the expenditures, $6,894 21. Hon. George A. Ferry, of Orange, was chosen President; Rev. George M. Boynton, Secretary; Charles S. Haines, Treasurer, and a long list of Vice Presidents, among whom are Hon. George A. Haisey, Courtlandt Parker, Chancellor Runyon, Senator Frelinghuysen, and Dr. Sims.

DINNER OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE BASE-BALL CLUB.

The

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, (Italian Opera,)—Mlle. Albani, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOODLUM—THE LOTTERY—Mr. W. A. Mestayer.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TAMMANY HALL.—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..........$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition..........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..........2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..........3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..........2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A good many people doubtless desire to possess in a handy form a popular exposition of the character and purpose of the new constitutional amendments. Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE informs us that he has still a few hundred copies of his pamphlet on this subject left, and the intimation that they can be procured at No. 67 Wall street, will probably be sufficient to relieve Mr. PRINCE of all the copies that remain of his terse yet comprehensive treatise on the amendments. While on this subject, due credit should be given to the Cheap Transportation Association for the wide circulation they secured for Mr. PRINCE's pamphlet before the election, as also to the Council of Political Reform, for their efforts here and throughout the State, to pave the way for the success of the very important and salutary changes which have been made in the Constitution.

We present to-day very full and interesting reports of the opening proceedings of the American Public Health Association, at Philadelphia. The introductory remarks of Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, of this City, will be found replete with sound and suggestive matter. Prof. HARTSHORNE's paper on the excessive infant mortality in cities, and the means of its prevention, ought to be carefully studied by every parent in New-York. From Dr. HARRIS' letter, published in another column, it will be found that our condition, in this respect, is not so alarming as recent inaccurate returns made it appear, but the subject is momentous enough to claim the most careful attention. The other papers are by men of acknowledged eminence in their respective departments, and will repay attentive perusal.

It is worthy of notice that in one State, at least, the bad old custom of making Friday the legal "Hangman's Day" has been disregarded, if not abolished. The double execution of O'MARA and IRVIN is set down for Thursday next, instead of the usual Friday. In deference, apparently to an ancient superstition, Friday has for time immemorial had the unhappy repute of being the most fitting day on which men could be hanged. The notoriously bad character of the day has thus been strengthened by legal usage, though a few sensible Judges have broken the rule in different States. If the Pennsylvania example is universally followed, we shall hear less hereafter about "unlucky Friday."

For reasons which will be found in detail in another column, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the constitutionality of the law under which our new Police Justices were appointed. This puts an end to the absurd *canards* which were circulated about the intentions of the court on this subject, and places beyond the reach of further question a very salutary piece of reform legislation.

The official canvass of the vote in Chautauqua County, which we publish this morning, unexpectedly shows that Mr. OTIS D. HINCKLEY, Republican, has been elected to the Assembly from the First District of that county by a small majority. The district has heretofore been conceded to the Democrats, and the change makes the Assembly consist of fifty-three Republicans and seventy-five Democrats, thus giving the Democrats a majority of twenty-two votes. On joint ballot their majority will be eighteen.

Secretary BRISTOW has done a sensible thing in refusing to remove a very efficient clerk in the Treasury Department whose dismissal was urged on the ground that she was the daughter of the assassin of Col. ELLSWORTH. Her parentage might be fairly considered if she were now an applicant for appointment, and in competition with the relatives of Union soldiers; but even then, we doubt if the Union soldiers who survive would be willing that the sin of her father should be visited upon her. To remove her now would seem to be something very like revenge.

OUR NEW DICTATOR.

When JOHN KELLY takes his seat in the Mayor's chair in the person of his dummy, Mr. WICKHAM, we shall doubtless see some remarkable changes in the manner of conducting local business. Judging from KELLY'S peculiar method of manipulating judicial officers, as exemplified in the Croker case, the change is more likely to be surprising than satisfactory.

We trust that our readers do not skip the careful reports which we present from day to day of the progress of the Coroner's inquest into the death of JOHN MCKENNA. They are very suggestive reading, though we regret that neither Coroner WOLTMAN nor Mr. KELLY finds them entirely satisfactory. We shall probably have frequent occasion, before the business is done with, to offend the susceptibilities of these gentlemen, so that it would be a waste of time to attempt now to prune our reports to suit their ideas of truth and fairness. If Mr. KELLY'S political development goes on at the present rate, he will soon be a great enough man to have his own remedy against troublesome newspapers. There are still copies of the code amendments to be had for the asking, and in default of ability to imitate these ingenious provisions for shutting the mouths of plain-spoken journals, he can borrow them bodily, and try whether he will have better luck with them than the old Ring had.

As the plot of this Croker-O'Brien affair is becoming a little intricate, a brief summary of its details may assist people in the very needful task of following it up. On the morning of election day, Coroner CROKER, in company with one or two Tammany Hall politicians of the lowest type, seems to have been perambulating the Tenth Congressional District, with the ostensible purpose of preventing "intimidation" at the polls. In pursuit of this mission they came into personal collision with Ex-Senator JAMES O'BRIEN, the Anti-Tammany candidate in that district. As the altercation proceeded pistols were drawn, and MCKENNA, a friend of O'BRIEN, received a shot, from whose effects he died a few hours afterward. The dying man is reported to have said in the station-house, where he was first taken, that both CROKER and SHERIDAN, (one of CROKER'S companions,) had fired at him, though he could not tell which had shot him. Subsequent testimony makes MCKENNA'S *ante-mortem* statement to have been a direct charge that CROKER shot him.

In any case, Coroner CROKER came into the hands of the Police on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The ordinary procedure in such cases would have been to lock him up to await the result of the apparently fatal injuries of his alleged victim. The Coroner would have been notified in the usual course; he would have repaired to the hospital to receive, if possible, the deposition of the dying man, and after his death would have taken his time about the autopsy and the arrangements for the inquest. Meanwhile the person or persons accused of the homicide would have remained in safe custody. Had any citizen of New-York not a particular friend of JOHN KELLY been in the position occupied by RICHARD CROKER on Tuesday last, that would undoubtedly have been the manner of his treatment. But to be a personal friend of JOHN KELLY is to be above the reach of the usual processes of law, and this is how RICHARD CROKER fared: An obliging Police Captain, instead of sending him to a cell, accommodated him with his private room. Thither repaired JOHN KELLY, his attendant candidate for Mayor, and sundry lesser luminaries of Tammany Hall. Unceremoniously taking the matter out of the hands of the Police, Mr. KELLY summoned another of his political creatures—Coroner HENRY WOLTMAN—to attend at the station-house forthwith. Promptly at the call came Coroner WOLTMAN and received his orders. These were to proceed immediately to Bellevue Hospital, take the deposition of the dying man, and return to dispose of the prisoners there and then. The deposition was not taken, because MCKENNA was already insensible. But the prisoners were very promptly disposed of by this exemplary Tammany Coroner, and were released on the trifling bail of $2,500 each.

WOLTMAN made the somewhat unnecessary confession yesterday that he did not know anything about law. He evidently thinks that the will of JOHN KELLY is all the law that any Tammany official need trouble his head about. District Attorney PHELPS, however, does not share this view of public duty, and accordingly procured warrants for the arrest of CROKER and his companions, after they had been set at liberty by WOLTMAN. It then became apparent that a personal friend of JOHN KELLY is as secure against the service of a warrant as he is against detention in a cell, whatever be the crime with which he is charged. By a pleasant fiction, a member of the detective force was supposed to be engaged for several days in hot pursuit of Coroner CROKER, while that person was quietly going around among his friends, appearing at political meetings, and sleeping in his own house. On Friday Mr. CROKER ended this little comedy by leisurely walking into court, stating that he understood he was wanted to answer to a charge of assault, and getting the warrants destroyed, (after the indefatigable detective officer who held them had been telegraphed for,) in default of the appearance of his accuser, Ex-Senator O'BRIEN.

JOHN KELLY was, of course, present in court on Friday, to see that there was no unnecessary delay about the second liberation of CROKER, and he was again promptly on hand when the inquest into the death of KCKENNA was opened on Monday morning, before the superserviceable WOLTMAN. Mr. KELLY does not pretend to have been an eye-witness of any of the circumstances attending the death of MCKENNA. Why he should be so very prominent a figure in the proceedings before the Coroner is, therefore, not easy to explain. At any rate we shall not make the attempt while these remarkable proceedings are in progress. The verdict of the Coroner's jury may or may not cast some light upon KELLY'S connection with the case. It will be at least possible, after the verdict has been given, to criticise the method of conducting the inquest with the freedom which it seems to require.

A FRENCH THEORY OF RESUMPTION.

It may, at first blush, seem a little singular that a Frenchman should be the author of one of the most ingenious methods yet suggested for the resumption of specie payments in the United States. Yet this is the fact. M. ERNEST FRIGNET is a French gentleman whose business relations with our country are intimate and of long standing, and who has availed himself of the opportunities offered by frequent visits here to make a careful study of our finances. In a letter recently addressed by him to Senator SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, he develops with great particularity a plan for resumption. M. FRIGNET has this advantage over most of our own financiers. His practical acquaintance with finance in Europe gives him a juster view of the relative value of the means for resumption that exist with us, and it also enables him to say with more confidence what the experience of other nations has approved or condemned.

The basis of M. FRIGNET'S project is the funding of the greenbacks in bonds at 5 per cent., and the issue in their place of notes redeemable in specie and also exchangeable for the bonds. This general proposition is not dissimilar to the one which underlies Mr. Senator SHERMAN'S plan of redeeming the greenbacks in gold or in bonds, at the option of the Treasury, and making banking free. But the form in which the French financier desires to carry his main idea into effect, as well as many of the minor suggestions connected with it, are purely original, and are also, we may add, quite characteristic of the French mind, ingenious, bold, and logical as it usually is.

With reference to the issue of the bonds, M. FRIGNET starts with the assertion that the "public credit of the United States really is to-day the highest in the world," and this for two good reasons: The United States is the only great power which has fixed a precise period for the repayment of its public debt, and it is the only great power exempt from the necessity of maintaining an extensive standing army. In offering bonds for greenbacks, M. FRIGNET would have the Government take the latter at their market value, measured in gold, the currency of the world. His reasons for this are that the notes have never had any precise date fixed for their redemption, and in exchanging them for interest-bearing obligations, the Government improves the position of its creditors, and is entitled to compensation for doing so. A second reason is that the Government is trustee only of the public money, and has not a right to use it to redeem notes at more than the holders paid for them. We give M. FRIGNET the benefit of the statement of these reasons, because the funding of the notes at their market value is a somewhat important feature of his plan. But the position does not seem to us a sound one, and the arguments for it have, as we believe, been refuted in our own country.

Deducting the ten per cent. current discount, however, we have $343,800,000 in bonds to be issued. The purchasers of these bind themselves to deposit them in the Treasury and take ninety per cent. of their face in new Treasury notes, redeemable in specie, and designated by M. FRIGNET as "specie bank notes." Of these there would be ninety per cent. of $343,800,000, or $309,420,000, being a reduction of the currency by some $73,000,000, independent of the notes of the national banks.

The next step M. FRIGNET proposes is to require the national banks to surrender their notes to the Government, and to receive for them "specie bank-notes," equal in amount to their own. The paper currency of the country would then consist entirely of "specie bank-notes," $73,000,000 less in face value than the paper now out. These would be furnished by the Government and secured by bonds, the interest on which would amount to $17,242,000 annually. It is further proposed that during the time these bonds are deposited with the Government they shall draw not five per cent. but three per cent., the difference being the compensation claimed by the Government for the exercise of the sovereign right of issuing paper money. For the $73,000,000 reduction in the currency, it is proposed to issue "specie bank-notes" to whomever will secure them by the deposit of bonds.

For the redemption of the notes, on demand, in specie, M. FRIGNET proposes the employment of the specie reserve as far as it will go, and, if more is required, the procurement of it by the sale of bonds. He then proposes that the new bonds and the "specie notes" shall at all times be exchangeable, the bonds, when drawn from the Treasury being at full interest; when left in the Treasury being at three per cent. interest. On this feature he relies to make the new currency elastic, being confident that when money is needed all the bonds will be deposited and the notes put into circulation; when money is not needed, the notes will be again exchanged for bonds.

If we have succeeded in making plain the details of M. FRIGNET'S plan we think the correctness of our statement of its fundamental idea will be seen. It is a proposition to exchange our present currency for one redeemable in specie, issued by the Government, and exchangeable at the will of the holders for bonds. The suggestion that the Government may compensate itself for the issue by withholding a part of the interest on the bonds held for security is incidental. That some plan resting on this idea will receive the careful attention of the Senate Finance Committee, we have no doubt. And we may add that in spite of some details that strike the American mind as unnecessarily complex, the plan seems to us well worth study.

WAIFS AND TRAMPS.

The "child waif" and the "tramp" are two figures in our civilization which constantly furnish proof of the well-worn assertion that "truth is stranger than fiction." From the great rush and hurry of transit from the old lands of Europe to the virgin soil of America and from the restless nature of our native-born population spring hundreds of romances which, if carefully elaborated in the form of novels, would be rejected as improbable. Witness the case of the "child waif," just cared for by a charitable institution in one of the chief cities of this State. Not long ago this tender youth, barely eight years of age, was found exhausted on the ground near a railroad in Troy. He responded in French to all questions asked him concerning his unfortunate condition, and was, therefore, taken to some kind Frenchmen, who speedily learned that the boy was a transatlantic waif, and had drifted over seas from Paris. His father and mother had been burned to death shortly after the great siege, in a conflagration from which the waif escaped only by rarest luck, to find himself without a penny and with only one friend, a cousin, in the world. The cousin brought him to America, to a Western city, where he finally deserted him. Then the child began to depend upon his own resources.

Frail and timid, knowing scarcely a word of English, the little creature set out on a pilgrimage on foot from Chicago to New-York. Weary and hungry he wandered for many hundreds of miles—now sleeping in barns, now under haystacks, and now beneath some hospitable farmer's roof. His helplessness and confiding innocence, his defenseless bravery, kept him from harm until he had reached Troy, after a journey which would have broken many a man's endurance; and when at last he sank down, discouraged and worn out, near the railroad beside which he had tramped many a day while trains whizzed past him, it was to find rest and refuge in an orphan's home, where he will be tenderly cared for. But many waifs are by no means so lucky as our diminutive French adventurer.

As Winter approaches in the North, the tramp is a familiar spectacle on all the public ways. Honest and dishonest, fugitive or boldly poor, these queer types of pitiable humanity throng the wards of police stations at night, and accept with indifferent thankfulness the rough fare which the guardians of the municipalities honored by the tramp's visits bestow upon their guests. Hundreds of people migrate slowly and painfully from one section of the Union to another where they have friends who offer them shelter and support. They shun the large cities which lie on or near their routes of march as much as possible, and apply for charity in small towns and farming neighborhoods. Sometimes their energy and destitution command both pity and help, as in the case of the poor woman, who having walked all the way from North Carolina to Omaha, clad in thin and tattered garments, applied to the railroad officials for charity, and was "passed" in the cars for the remainder of her long journey "across the Continent" to find her husband and her son. The habitual tramps are more frequent in Summer than in Winter; but thousands of people, out of work and out of money, migrate from place to place in the latter season, despite cold and discomfort, vainly hoping that they may find work.

The vicious tramps and low impostors who haunt the suburbs of cities, and sometimes take a journey across half a dozen States, with an eye to surreptitious raids on mansions well stocked with plate, are few compared with the large numbers who are honest but penniless. The habitual tramper has an unpleasant manner of sneaking in out-of-the-way places, and suddenly asking respectable passers for "the price of a meal," which, if obtained, he at once spends in rum; but the "occasional," tramping definitely from one point to another, rarely asks for money until driven to desperation, and seeks his or her food and lodging with a dejected and humiliated air painful to witness. But they usually find help, counsel, and ready sympathy as soon as their claims to them are established. Much of the suffering of those unused to the ways of "tramping" arises from their pride, which often drives them to the verge of starvation before they will sacrifice it.

There is something supremely touching in the thought of a "child waif" trudging across alien lands toward some unknown destination, blindly searching fortune and a home, or in the spectacle of a lonely woman urging her weary feet hundreds of miles to meet and help the loved ones who are too poor to send her money, but who long for her presence. The tenderness, the fidelity, the devotion testified to by many journeys over the broad country, and by constant struggles against hunger, fatigue, and foul weather, afford an additional reason for respecting honest poverty. In the unwritten histories of the waifs and tramps scattered up and down the land to-day, lie buried a thousand poems which some "poet of the people" should give to literature. But perhaps he would find it hard to give us the essence of this "romance of the road" unless he had been a tramp himself. If such a poet ever arises, and undertakes the task suggested, we recommend to him as subjects for an epic the three forlorn women who, with one youth as their only protector, recently passed through Ohio, bound westward from the Southern Atlantic seaboard, with their household goods in a cart drawn by themselves.

A CIVIL RIGHTS IDYL.

Not long ago a gallant Kentuckian went to Alabama to complete a series of bargains for mules. Armed with letters of introduction, he penetrated to the Alabamian capital, where he was graciously received by the natives, and where his easy manners and the ample fortune which he had accumulated in the course of many speculations with the erratic but industrious mules whose breeding and culture had been his chief pursuit, made him the object of many attentive eyes. The conservative heart beat kindly toward the young visitor, and under the genial influence of urgent hospitality he lingered at the capital, and might have been there still, basking in the smiles of the maidens and luxuriating in the sherry and port of their fathers, had it not been for the following circumstances:

Our young Kentuckian strayed into one of the principal churches of the town one rainy Sunday, unaccompanied by any of his new friends. The weight of the sermon and the lullaby of the rain upon the church roof, inclined him to slumber. He forgot the text, and next forgot himself. He was awakened after the congregation had passed out by the sexton, and, as he passed through the vestibule, observed a young lady closely veiled gazing with evident anxiety at the pouring rain. With instinctive gallantry he proffered his umbrella, but the veiled lady, in a low, sweet voice, declined. Kentucky was not thus to be rebuffed; he was in the mood for an adventure; the mystery piqued him; the soft voice thrilled him, and he at once offered to escort the damsel home. She consented, with apparent reluctance, and mutely listened to his compliments and brilliant sallies until they arrived at a mansion in which the Kentuckian had already been handsomely received. Was this, then, some lovely daughter that had, until now, kept hidden from him, and even now was too timid to show her face?

The master of the mansion opened the door; a cloud which seemed to portend a storm swept over his brow. Then he smiled blandly, and, remembering his guest, brought him in, drank his health, made him promise to stay to dinner, while the veiled lady fled. Dinner was finally announced, but the mysterious damsel had not appeared in the parlor, and the Kentuckian was on the point of asking for her as the guests assembled at the table. But he refrained, for just at that moment he heard a low, sweet voice, which he remembered well, saying, "The soup is ready, Madame." "Then let it be served, Susan," replied the mistress of the house, and in "Susan" our Kentuckian saw the mulatto servant-girl whom he had escorted home from church.

Some chivalric men of honor, might, under the circumstances have blown out their wretched brains. But the Kentuckian, under the crushing weight of this humiliation, managed to control his despair. After dinner, he drew his host aside and explained the cause of the error. But nothing could induce him to remain another day in the town. He could not consent to bask anew in the smiles of beauty after he had unwittingly degraded himself by a flagrant and revolutionary encouragement of "social equality." That very Sabbath afternoon he gathered together those of his mules which had not been sold, and ordered his servants to direct them toward the Kentucky line. Then mounting his steed, he set out for his home, with drooping form and downcast glance, and a determination never again to escort a veiled lady to her home without first asking her color.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Frequent reports about the lingering illness of BRIGHAM YOUNG have set many people thinking over the effect which his death would be likely to have upon the future of the great sect of Mormons. Nominally a spiritual republic, the Mormon community of Utah has been more nearly an autocracy than any that has existed upon the earth since the days of KUBLAI KHAN. Notwithstanding the pretenses of free speech, free suffrage, and free will, the body, mind, and possessions of every Mormon have been more utterly at the disposal of President BRIGHAM YOUNG than the person and belongings of any subject have been in the hand of Khan, Kaiser, or Czar. Holding power conjointly with two others, so far as mere form is concerned, BRIGHAM YOUNG has been prophet, priest, and king. The leader and spiritual head of a large body of religionaries, he has been able to defy the power of the Government upon whose soil his little empire has been fixed. In a generation of men who believe in divine revelation, he has arrogated the right to receive the only dominant and indisputable revelation from the mind of God. Other men may see visions and dream dreams; he claims the sole prerogative of delivering to the Saints the will of the great Head of the Church. Having established that power, he secured a supremacy which it was sacrilege to deny and death to dispute. It will be one of the marvels of future historians that an untutored man actually succeeded, in the nineteenth century, in building up a spiritual and temporal dominion more absolute over his people than that of the Mikado ever had in Japan.

When we come to analyze the secret of this man's power, it will be found to be manifold. Taking up the half-developed scheme of religious delusion published by JOSEPH SMITH, he expanded and strengthened it by successive pretended Divine revelations. He found a Church ready to his hand; he left it an organized ecclesiastical State. To the artful theocracy of SMITH, he added infallibility, personified in himself. Sincerely believing that the burdens of liberty were greater than society can now bear, he devised a cunning system of politics by which men might preserve the shadow of republicanism in a Republic; their will and liberty he held in his own hand. They had the ballot; he had all the rest. Having established a theocracy which, through all its specious windings and pretenses, finally centred in himself, he addressed himself to the temporal prosperity of his Zion. He has been too shrewd not to know that he was insecure in his palace so long as his people were discontented and poor. With consummate skill, he organized industries that seemed impossible in the wilderness where the Latter Day Saints had fixed their abode. His ambition was to erect a State that should be absolutely independent of every other part of the Republic of which Deseret was an unwilling member. His removal from the Territorial Governorship circumscribed his sphere of action; but the scheme has been faithfully carried out, so far as his people are concerned. They have acquired the art of subsisting upon their own resources with a facility that must always be considered one of the marvels of the age. Repeated on a grander scale, it might make a mighty nation of a feeble people. The Mormons produce their own leather, cloths, breadstuffs, building materials, wearing apparel, and printed books, while older States of the Republic were yet content with bartering the crude products of the soil for the manufactures that Deseret furnished for herself. All the necessaries of life were amply supplied in this phenomenal *imperio in imperium;* and BRIGHAM YOUNG, by his own frugal example, and an abstemious manner of life which no anchorite could have criticised, has inculcated that temperance, economy, and contentment with homely fare that the position and resources of the community made necessary. It is true that YOUNG has been aided by wise counselors; but it cannot be denied that his powerful personality has pervaded the councils of Church and State, swayed the entire mass of priesthood and people, regulated the social and domestic polity from the building of a railroad to the fashioning of the women's head-gear, and has been felt in every township and household in the Mormon community. It is not enough to say that this man rules his debased and ignorant people by sheer force of a blind superstition, of which he was head and fountain. His shrewd common sense, his strong will, and his tremendous energy have carried him through difficulties that would have defeated less capable men.

For nearly a quarter of a century BRIGHAM YOUNG has set at naught the power of the Government of the United States. In 1848 the Mormons, under his leadership, established themselves at Great Salt Lake City. So long as they held to their original religious dogma, all was well; but when they set up and obeyed the Divine command to practice polygamy, they invited criticism and attack. To this day, however, they have defied the laws of the land, and evaded all attempts to crush out the hateful heresy to which they clung. Armies were sent against them, proclamations were fulminated, and legal statutes were passed for the overthrow of polygamy. With a perseverance worthy of the saints whom they profess to imitate, they have adhered to their own devices until the law and the ordinary course of morality seem baffled. This result has been generally attributed to BRIGHAM YOUNG's administrative powers. If that theory be correct, a great change is impending over Mormonism, for the life of its high priest cannot, in the ordinary course of nature, last much longer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lucia" is to be represented at the Academy of Music this evening, Mlle. Albani appearing in the titular rôle. Friday Mr. Strakosch's bright particular star will shine in "Rigoletto." Although Verdi's mass does not come strictly under the operatic caption, it will be given in such thoroughly operatic style that we can without impropriety mention in this place that the preparations for its production are nearing completion. An orchestra of eighty performers and 150 choristers have been secured for the approaching recitals.

MR. PATTISON'S LECTURES ON MUSIC.

The first of Mr. Pattison's series of lectures on music, illustrated by the performance of typical compositions, attracted a numerous and appreciative audience to De Garmo's Hall yesterday evening. The address was offered rather as an introduction to the course than as the elaborate disquisition we shall expect when Mr. Pattison gives his next entertainment, for he dealt with no less than six composers, while intending to devote each after-effort to the consideration of only one. The text was on this account brief, and the illustrations were abundant. Mr. Pattison plays so intelligently and skillfully that his welcome is always cordial. He last night asserted his command of technique by his execution of Handel's fugue in E minor, his sensibility, reverence of the classic form, and powers of expression by a chaste and finely-shaded reading of the "Moonlight" sonata, and his familiarity with other styles by renderings of Liszt's "Campanella;" Chopin's Opus 37 (a nocturne,) and Marche Funèbre;" Gottschalk's "Murmures Eoliens," and his own "Stormy Petrel." Mr. Pattison interprets with exceeding fluency and brilliancy Gottschalk's compositions, and, in fact, all his work was of the best kind, except perhaps the interpretation of Chopin, which impressed us as rather wanting in imagination. He was much applauded, and in every sense his series of lectures may be considered as having been inaugurated under most favorable auspices. Tuesday next is set apart for a Beethoven night.

MR. ALBERTO LAURENCE'S CONCERT.

Mr. Alberto Laurence, or, to speak by the card, that gentleman's pupils, give a concert at Association Hall to-morrow evening. Musical entertainments are neither few nor far between just at present, but performances introducing aspirants to lyric honors are rare, and as Mr. Laurence intends bringing to the front several young tenors, baritones, bassos, sopranos, and contraltos, the chance that one or more of the strangers may prove a valuable acquisition to the stage or concert-room is a strong inducement to encourage entertainments of this sort. But one or two semi-professional names appear on the programme, which has been made up with judgment and liberality.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The revival of "Masks and Faces" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, last evening, drew together a large and fashionable audience. The piece is too well known to need description, and so is Mr. Charles Fisher's personation of *Triplet*, a performance in which pathos and humor, manly qualities and eccentricity are cleverly combined, and which ranks with the best specimens of acting to be witnessed at the present day. The novel elements of the representation were Miss Fanny Davenport's picture of *Peg Woffington*, and Mrs. J. H. Allen's reappearance, after seven years' absence from the stage, as *Mabel Vane.* Miss Davenport has lately done so much good work that she can trust her reputation to its recollection, without feeling hurt if her sketch of *Peg Woffington* is not numbered with her successful efforts. It is lacking in sympathetic traits, bold rather than happily poised between tenderness and womanly courage, and more characterized by the artist's endless flow of animal spirits than by the gentle gayety of the heart. The third act of "Masks and Faces" passed off merrily enough, but, so far as Miss Davenport was concerned, it was a long romp, from which the impressive transition to the serious business of the denouement was no easy thing to accomplish. Mr. Fisher, fortunately, was at hand to preserve the balance of the piece, and his scene with the children was as touching as ever. Mrs. Allen, who was greeted with much cordiality, represented, with a slight tendency to exaggeration, *Mabel Vane*. We append the distribution of the remaining rôles, all of which were assumed by popular actors. It is well-nigh superfluous to say that "Masks and Faces," though only recited at the Fifth Avenue Theatre *ad interim*, is superbly set. The play, which is to be rendered throughout the week, is cast as follows:

Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Mr. Ernest Vane	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Mr. Colly Cibber	Mr. G. Hardenberg
Quinn	Mr. D. Whiting
James Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Soaper	Mr. Hart Conway
Snarl	Mr. Owen Fawcett
James Burdock	Mr. J. W. Jennings
Collander	Mr. Sol. Russell
Hunsdon	Mr. James Peakes
Peg Woffington	Miss Fanny Davenport
Mabel Vane	Mrs. Louise Allen
Kitty Cline	Miss Alice Grey
Mrs. Triplet	Miss Nellie Mortimer
Lysimachus	Bijou Heron

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Globe Theatre was opened on Monday by Messrs. Murtha & Campbell, lately associated in the management of the Metropolitan. They come before the public with a large corps of well-known variety performers, and offer their patrons a liberal bill comprising a wide range of entertainments. In the list are included farces, Irish and negro minstrel sketches for specialty artists, dances and athletic performances, besides vocal selections of a light and amusing kind. The list of artists is so long that it were no small task to name them all, without even particularizing the manner and merit of each. In last evening's representation appeared many familiar favorites. Miss Jennie Worrell sang and danced, and so did the Weston Sisters; the Walhalla Brothers appeared in a parlor entertainment; Foley and Wade, and Harris and Carroll presented laughable negro sketches, and Miss Adah Richmond sang, and Miss Cora Adrienne danced. But as one cannot recount without bewilderment the many things that go to make up an evening at this house, suffice it to say that he who seeks to be diverted were unreasonable in the extreme if he complained of the extent and variety of the evening's fun.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

A large audience attended the Olympic Theatre last evening and evidently enjoyed the performance there to be witnessed. The programme comprised no less than four sketches of a humorous nature with half a dozen briefer interludes, displaying the varied and peculiar accomplishments of a large company of "specialty performers." With such a number of sketches as are here presented nightly—none of which, it may be noted, are of very serious import, and all of which are constructed with the direct intention of showing to the best advantage the mirth-provoking characteristics of the performers—it is not surprising to find a capitally-entertained audience. Then, too, people do not go to the Olympic in critical mood to inspect the new American drama, or weep over the sickly emotion of the superficially sentimental French article. They very wisely go to be amused, as many good people went to see the negro minstrels before the birth of the "variety show," and as they go at the present time, for that matter; and they can always come upon what they seek. At the Olympic, Rickey and Barney appear just now to advantage in sketches suited to their methods and skill. Mr. Gus Williams sings Dutch songs, and Miss Nully Pieris, a praticed vocalist, makes her first appearance after a brief absence from the City. Besides these performers there are jig dancers, Irish vocalists, and an illuminated spectacular display, entitled "The Living Fountain," all of which features combine to make an attractive representation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

PECULIARITIES OF THE LAW IN MAINE—MURDERERS IN PRISON IN THAT STATE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, whose chief owner is Gov. Dingley, of that State, says:

"The general discussion of the Wagner case by the press of the State has brought the condition of our laws against murder to the attention of the people, and there is a prospect that the next Legislature will take some action with reference to them. It is well understood that for many years previous to 1869, while our laws in terms declared that the penalty for murder in the first degree should be death, yet they omitted any requirement for the "review" of the cases with reference to commutation, or for the issue of a warrant of execution of sentence. In other words, it came to be understood—although the way in which it came about was farcical—that no convicted murderer should be executed except for a crime committed in the State Prison.

In 1869 the condition of our laws against murder led to an agitation of the subject in the Legislature, which resulted in the enactment of a law that imposed upon the Governor and Council the duty of "reviewing" each case prior to the expiration of a year after sentence, with reference to seeking whether there was cause for pardon or commutation; and further required the Governor to issue his warrant immediately after the end of the year for the execution of sentence, unless the council advised commutation or pardon. In other words, the significant change in the statute, was that while under the old law there need be no review, commutation, or issue of warrant; under the new law there must be a review in each case, and the Governor was imperatively required to issue his warrant if the council refused to advise commutation. But, at the same time, the law, while requiring a "review" and practical re-trial of every case, laid down no basis or principles on which the review should be conducted; but left so important a matter to the varying feelings, prejudices, and judgment of the majority of the persons who happened to be councilors. This left every council open to the criticism of persons who do not look with favor upon their decisions, and resulted in an uncertain, ununiform, and partial execution of the law. For example, the Council of 1872 practically decided that under the law it was intended that every sentence should be commuted, except for murder in the State Prison; while that of 1874 decided that the law of 1869 did not contemplate commutation unless evidence which had come to light since the trial raised a reasonable doubt as to the correctness of the verdict, or tend to materially mitigate the crime.

So far as we have observed, not a single paper in the State has approved the present law. The Portland *Argus*, Belfast *Age*, and other papers which favor the death penalty, have united with the Portland *Press*, *Gospel Banner*, Rockland *Gazette*, and other papers which favor imprisonment for life, in urging the Legislature to enact such a penalty for murder in the first degree as the law-making power expects to have uniformly executed, leaving any modification of sentence in exceptional cases to the executive department under the pardoning prerogative of the Constitution, as in the case of other crimes. The Bangor *Whig* has presented this view of the case in a most convincing manner; and the Eastport *Sentinel*, Gardiner *Home Journal*, and other papers, while urging that the penalty be made imprisonment for life, have taken ground in favor of a manly solution of the question by the Legislature, without any further attempt to shirk the question by putting an improper responsibility upon seven Executive Councillors—to say nothing of the unpleasant position in which it puts the Governor, who is required to "review" each case with the Council, thereby creating the impression that he has a controlling influence in the decision, while at the same time he is compelled to issue a warrant for execution as soon as four Councillors refuse to commute.

There are now seven persons in the State Prison under sentence of death, whose sentences have never been commuted. Three of them—George Knight, Joel C. Preble, and Patrick Griffin, all from Androscoggin County—were sentenced before the present law was enacted, and, therefore, their cases have always been held to come under the old statute, which did not specifically require either a "review" or the execution of sentence at the end of the year. Cleveland was sentenced in 1869, after the enactment of the new law, which requires a "review" and the issue of the warrant at the end of the statute year; but Gov. Chamberlain and his council decided, under advice of members of the court, that some peculiar circumstances rendered it a matter of grave doubt as to whether any action could be legally taken in his case, and consequently none was taken. The three remaining convicts in prison under sentence of death, are Wagner, whose case was "reviewed" at the end of the statute year in September; Gordon, in whose case the year after sentence will expire next January, and Lowell, in whose case the year will expire next May. Practically, therefore, the law relating to review and execution, as it now exists on the statute, applies only to the cases of Wagner, Gordon, and Lowell, and all other convicts who may hereafter be sentenced to suffer death so long as the statute remains as it is. The very general expression of opinion in favor of a repeal of the "review" provision of the law, and an enactment of a uniform penalty for murder in the first degree, will, we trust, secure these ends; although there may be some difficulty in deciding as to what that uniform penalty shall be.

NEBRASKA RELIEF SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The branch of the Nebraska Relief Society, organized here about a week since, have already received about $6,500 in money, food, and clothing, and are forwarding the same daily to the sufferers in Nebraska. Collections will continue to be made as long as there is any necessity for relief.

BISHOP CUMMINS' SUCCESSOR.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Kentucky will meet here to-morrow to elect an Assistant Bishop in place of Bishop Cummins, removed.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

SECOND DAY OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST CROKER—CORONER WOLTMAN'S CONDUCT—THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE KINDLY ALLOWED TO CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES THROUGH THE TAMMANY CORONER.

The singular and extraordinary conduct of the Tammany Coroner, Henry Woltman, and "Honest" John Kelly, in reference to the inquest on the body of John McKenna, murdered on election day, it is charged, by Coroner Richard Croker, George and Henry Hickey, and John Sheridan, was continued yesterday and carried on to such a singularly disgraceful extent, that Assistant District Attorney Russell administered a dignified and merited rebuke to the Coroner. As usual, "Honest" John Kelly was by the side of the accused Tammanyites, and Thomas C. Campbell, the Tammany Member of Assembly, acted as assistant counsel to Ex-Rebel Fellows, who defended Croker and his companions. The interest manifested by Tammany regarding Croker's fate was shown by the presence, during the day, of Mayor-elect Wickham, Col. Dunlap, and others of equal prominence in the Tammany ranks. The accurate and impartial article in THE TIMES of yesterday, had evidently excited the ire of Coroner Woltman and "Honest John," for previous to the inquest they consulted long and earnestly as to the best way of making some explanation. On Woltman assuming his seat, he said, "I wish to call the attention of the jury to an article in THE TIMES of to-day, saying that I caught the eye of Mr. John Kelly, and that Mr. Kelly exercised some influence on me. That is not so. I intend to do fair and right by all." How Mr. Woltman did right by all may easily be seen by the proceedings that followed. Coroner Woltman had scarce concluded, when "Honest" John Kelly stood up and, with the bad taste which usually characterizes his remarks, said, "In corroboration of the remarks of the Coroner, I wish to say that I think the article is unjust. I am here simply as a witness, and have not interfered with, or spoken to, the Coroner in any way whatever." It is difficult to see how Mr. Kelly can reconcile this reckless statement with his conduct in the case and the circumstances which have cropped out in it from time to time.

After Mr. Kelly and Coroner Woltman had essayed their personal explanations after the popular fashion, it was announced that one of the prisoners, John Sheridan, was not present. The reason soon became known. Justice Morgan was not deterred by Woltman's action on Monday evening, and caused Sheridan's arrest by Officer Webber late on Monday night. When this became known, Ex-Rebel Fellows went to the Tombs in order to attend to Sheridan's case. On Sheridan being arraigned before Justice Morgan, he was held in $1,000 to answer the complaint of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Peter [illegible], of No. 105 East Thirty-first street, became his bail, and he then proceeded to the Coroner's office, and the inquest was resumed.

The first witness called was John Woodlock, of No. 341 East Forty-sixth street. He testified that he was coming up the avenue and saw Croker and O'Brien with some others on the corner of Thirty-fourth street. They were engaged in an angry controversy, and came to blows. Then heard a pistol shot, and saw McKenna fall. Then ran into the oyster saloon for safety. Remained there until the fight was over. Saw George Hickey with a pistol in his hand. Did not see any pistol with Croker or O'Brien. After McKenna fell there were several shots fired. Was around electioneering. Did not see Hickey fire any shot. When the fight was over, with several other men, picked McKenna up and took him to the drug store. While in the drug store some friend asked McKenna who had shot him, and he answered "Dick Croker." He also told Capt. Allaire "Croker and Hickey shot me." McKenna was asked a similar question by Police Sergt. Randall, but witness could not hear McKenna's answer distinctly. McKenna also said "take me to the hospital or somewhere else." McKenna seemed rational and conscious. Coroner Woltman did his best to badger this witness, but without success.

A little girl named Susan Hoffman, living at No. 607 Second avenue, was next placed on the stand. She said she was standing in the doorway of her house, when a carriage drove up the avenue, and she followed it, as some one told her Mr. Hewitt, the Tammany candidate for Congress, was in it. On the corner she met Senator O'Brien, Coroner Croker, and some others. They were quarreling, and finally O'Brien struck Croker, and knocked his hat off, and she stooped to pick up the hat. While she was stooping, a shot was fired, and she dropped the hat and ran away. As she ran away, she saw McKenna fall. She did not see a pistol with O'Brien or Croker, and could not tell who fired the shot.

James Smith, foreman in an oil works, residing at No. 340 East Thirtieth street, and employed as challenger on election day in a polling place on Second avenue, was next examined, and testified that he was attending to his duties in the polling place, when he heard a shot and ran out in the avenue. He saw the Hickeys and Sheridan standing near the car-track in the avenue, with pistols in their hands. McKenna had fallen, face downward, in the street. Croker was standing a little distance away with his hat off. Senator O'Brien was standing near a policeman, with his hand pointed toward Croker, and was calling out: "Arrest that man;" or, "Arrest that murderer!" Saw no weapons with Croker or O'Brien. Sheridan fired one shot while McKenna was on the ground. When George Hickey was arrested, he called out to Steve O'Brien: "Come on, Steve, and I'll fix you!" Witness was employed as challenger by the Tammany Hall party.

John Lynch, a little boy, residing at No. 616 Second avenue, said that he was in bed and hearing a shot jumped up and ran to the window. On looking out he saw McKenna lying in the street, and he saw George Hickey, who had a pistol in his hand, fire at McKenna while he was down. Coroner Woltman and Ex-Rebel Fellows attempted as usual to confuse this witness and partially did so. The boy said he had not known Hickey by name until the previous evening when Hickey was shown him by another witness named Nolan. This great discovery was immediately made the best of by Ex-Rebel Fellows, who uttered a contemptuous "Oh," and by the "mean-to-do-right" Coroner, who looked at the jury, as much as to say, you see how much this boy's evidence is worth.

The next witness placed on the stand was Mr. Edward Nolan, alluded to by the boy Lynch. Mr. Nolan is a cabinet-maker and polisher, residing at No. 326 East Twenty-fourth street. He testified that on the morning of election he was on Second avenue electioneering for O'Brien and Biglin, and with those exceptions, the remainder of the Tammany ticket. At the corner of Thirty-fourth street met Croker and O'Brien, the Hickeys and Sheridan. They were calling names. Croker called O'Brien a thief, and O'Brien called Croker a repeater. Was quite close to them. A fight followed. Croker struck O'Brien, and O'Brien struck Croker. They clinched. Witness heard a report of a pistol, and, looking round, saw McKenna stagger and fall in the street. Croker was standing still, his arm was raised, and he had a revolver in his hand. Thinks it was a Smith & Wesson revolver. Did not see a pistol with Croker during the clinch. After the shot, when witness looked around, he saw that Croker and O'Brien were separated. About one minute might have elapsed from the time when Croker and O'Brien clinched to the firing of the first shot. During that interval witness' attention was so distracted to surrounding objects that Croker might have drawn the revolver or had it handed to him by some one else. After the disturbance was over, with several other persons, the witness carried McKenna to the drug store, and placed him sitting in a chair. Witness, who knew McKenna, asked him who shot him, and McKenna answered, distinctly, "Richard Croker; and George Hickey fired at me." Sergeant Randall came into the store, and McKenna gave the same answer. He also gave the same reply to Capt. Allaire, who asked a similar question. Witness believed Croker shot McKenna. McKenna was perfectly conscious while in the drug store; asked for water and brandy, and said his head pained him very much. When the stretcher came witness helped to carry McKenna to the hospital. On the way McKenna asked that a pillow be placed under his head, and recognized several friends.

During the examination of this witness the conduct of Coroner Woltman too plainly exhibited the feeling he felt in the case. He badgered, abused, and insulted the witness in every possible way by saying, when Mr. Nolan explained how he knew Croker's revolver was a Smith & Wesson because he had been in the gun business, "Come, Sir, you're on your oath now, Sir. We don't want your opinions. We want facts, Sir. We don't want your ideas; we want the truth, Sir. Tell me how he (Croker) came by that pistol?" and other intimidating and insulting remarks, repeated over and over again. This was noticed by every disinterested person in court, and Assistant District Attorney Russell several times was on the point of interfering.

With the next witness (James Carr) the case was different. He said that he was close by O'Brien and Croker, and saw them get into an altercation, but could not hear what they said. O'Brien struck Croker, and there was a fight. A shot was fired and struck McKenna, who fell. Neither O'Brien nor Croker had pistols. He would positively swear to that. George Hickey and two other men had pistols. Did not see Hickey fire. The man who shot McKenna ran across to the west side of Second avenue. Could not identify him. Had never seen him before or since.

Mr. Carr was about being summarily dismissed from the stand by the Coroner, when District-Attorney Russell arose and said: "May it please your Honor, during the greater part of this proceeding I have been an attentive but passive spectator; I have claimed no right to exert any authority I may possess in my official capacity. I am aware that you represent the people as well as I do, and that you sit here as a committing magistrate—the court—and arbitrator of evidence. From what I could gather from your remarks yesterday, I understood that any questions to be asked witnesses should come through you. I am now in a maze of perplexity, and desire to know exactly what my position here is. I am the last to object to the action of any official, and I should be sorry to do so in this case, had I not observed with regret, and I may say grave apprehension, the fact that, to my mind, the witnesses whose testimony has tended to exculpate parties under accusation have not been fully interrogated with a view to ascertaining their credibility; while those whose testimony criminated the accused were subjected to a most rigid and, I may say, unusual examination. In the case of the last witness, I listened to the lengthy and impartial cross-examination given the witness by your Honor, and the equally lengthy cross-examination to which he was directly subjected by the counsel for the defense. I now wish to definitely determine the exact position I occupy here, and, in the most respectful manner, ask your Honor whether I am entitled, like the counsel for the defense, to cross-examine any witness whose evidence in my opinion warrants it?

The astute Coroner did not perceive the dignified irony in the address of District Attorney Russell. He said: "As I said this morning, Mr. District Attorney, I mean to do right by all people. I know that in your court you cross-examine one witness more than another, because you have received some information regarding their antecedents. Any privileges extended the counsel for the defence of course you are entitled to."

Mr Russell then cross-examined Mr. Carr, and in about four minutes that person left the stand utterly broken down. In reply to Mr. Russell's questions Carr said that the man who shot McKenna, and who ran across the avenue, as related in his previous testimony, was not a man, but more like a boy. He could not tell how he was dressed, whether he wore whiskers or moustache, what kind of hair he had, or, in short, anything about him, except that he ran across the avenue. And he finally admitted that since the murder he had, on several occasions, talked the matter over with different parties, whose names he could not give, and that on election day he was in the employ, and working in the interest, of a Tammany candidate named Powers.

When Carr left the stand Coroner Woltman could no longer contain himself, and addressing himself to District Attorney Russell, said: "I cannot permit this style of cross-examination to continue."

District Attorney Russell replied: "I have only imitated your Honor's cross-examination of the last witness, and have kept strictly within bounds."

Woltman answered: "I am no lawyer, and I never went to college, and in any lawyer's question I would not put myself up against you. But I cross-examine the witness thoroughly; I do not want to abandon my rights. If I have forgotten anything it is proper for the defense to ask, or for you as a representative of the people to ask, I will be happy to have the benefit of you legal gentlemen's suggestions."

District Attorney Russell—Let me understand my position distinctly. Do I understand that I cannot cross-examine any witness except through you?

Woltman—Yes, Sir.

The obvious cause for this action of the Coroner was so plain that even Ex-Rebel Fellows hastened to remove the impression made, and said that the Coroners had fallen into a ridiculous custom, without warrant in law, of refusing counsel for accused, and the District Attorney the right to cross-examine witnesses directly. He hoped the right would be afforded in this case. The Tammany Coroner still refused, and a recess was taken.

On the inquest being resumed District Attorney Russell was not present, owing to the absence of District Attorney Phelps in Albany.

Peter McAleer, of No. 345 East Thirty-third street, was first examined. He is an old gentleman, who testified he saw the fight between Croker and O'Brien. Neither had any revolvers. Heard a shot, ran into a saloon, and when he came out McKenna was lying in the street. Knew O'Brien and Croker since they were boys; never knew either to carry a revolver.

Francis Foerster, a clerk in the drug store No. 623 Second avenue, testified that, after the shooting, McKenna was brought into the drug store by about fifteen persons. McKenna was pale, but conscious. Gave him some brandy and water. While behind the counter heard some one ask McKenna who shot him, and heard the answer "Croker," but could not say whether McKenna answered or not.

Edward A. Lusk, who gave his occupation as a ladies' cloak-maker, living at No. 336 East Thirty-first street, testified that he saw O'Brien strike Croker and Croker strike O'Brien, and a fight ensued, during which McKenna, who ran forward, was shot. Did not see any pistols with O'Brien or Croker; was positive they had none. Did not see who fired the shots.

Frederick Muller, of No. 640 East Fifth street, a boy employed in the drug store, described hearing a shot and seeing Henry Hickey, who had a revolver in his hand, being taken up Thirty-fourth street by a policeman. McKenna was carried into the store, and when Police Sergeant Randall asked who shot him, McKenna answered, Coroner Croker and Hickey.

Patrick Britt, of No. 304 East Thirty-first street, saw the scuffle, and saw three shots fired. Was positive that neither O'Brien nor Croker fired a shot.

John Ryan, a driver, of No. 339 East Thirty-third street, heard five or six shots, but saw nothing else.

Valentine Hoffman, a storekeeper, at No. 605 Second avenue, knew nothing about the case.

John McDonough, a tin-roofer, living at No. 614 East Thirty-third street, saw McKenna, with whom he was acquainted, at the drug store, and assisted in carrying him to the hospital. Asked McKenna who shot him, and was answered "Dick Croker."

John Feeney, a plasterer, of No. 301 East Thirty-third street, saw the scuffle, and at the first shot walked away, at the second shot ran away, and turning round saw a man fire three shots. McKenna was lying in the street. George Hickey had a pistol.

Mr. Stephen O'Brien, brother of Senator O'Brien, was called, but his examination was postponed to to-day.

Dennis Mahoney, of No. 628 Second avenue, swore positively that neither Croker or O'Brien had a revolver; heard five shots fired and saw McKenna lying in the street. George Hickey had a revolver in his hand.

James Palmer, of No. 333 East Thirty-third street, testified that neither Croker or O'Brien had a pistol.

James Martin, a car conductor, residing at No. 589 Third avenue, and a Tammany Inspector of Election, heard the shooting, saw McKenna lying in the street and George Hickey and Sheridan with revolvers in their hands. Croker and O'Brien had not got revolvers.

Michael Geoghegan, a stone-cutter, residing at No. 342 East Thirty-fifth street, who was in charge of a Tammany Hall ballot-box in the district, testified that early in the morning, before the shooting, he had been assaulted and his box knocked over by Messrs. Lawrence and Stephen O'Brien; was treated kindly by Senator James O'Brien.

Matthew Rourke, of No. 626 Second avenue, swore positively that neither Croker nor O'Brien had a revolver.

The inquest was then adjourned until to-day at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

A LITTLE PLAIN TRUTH.

From the Sun, Nov. 10.

President Grant had two friends who were faithful to him; one was Henry Wilson, the Vice President of the United States, and the other was the editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Both these friends preferred to tell him true things rather than pleasant ones. They told him the third-term project would never do, and they warned him against other dangers ahead, which were apparent to them, but which he was not far-sighted enough to see.

The President, however, preferred those around him who told him pleasant things in place of true ones. Promises of the third term were sweet to him, and he delighted to listen to them, while he was so dissatisfied with THE TIMES that he procured the establishment of a new organ—different from the ordinary street organ, in that, instead of only one, it had several monkeys attached to it—and he was so angry with Vice President Wilson that he would not see him the last time he called at the White House.

Now what has the result proved? Is Gen. Grant as well off to-day as he would have been if he had listened to the admonitions of Mr. Wilson and THE TIMES? He did not understand that independence and fidelity to principle are essential to give a paper power and influence. He preferred a servile press, of no more value than the coward service of a slave.

Possibly, some day it may dawn upon the mind of the President that sycophants are not always the safest counselors, and that the independent friendship of robust, strong, and faithful men is not lightly to be cast aside.

THE HEARTLESS NEWSPAPER HOAX.

A large number of respectable citizens called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and expressed their indignation and disgust at the gross outrage perpetrated upon themselves and their families by the publication of the "wild animal" hoax in the *Herald* of Monday. They wished to ascertain whether the managers of the *Herald* could not be indicted, and expressed their hearty desire to co-operate with the prosecuting officials in any movement by which the guilty parties could be taught that they could not perpetrate such heartless jokes with impunity. District Attorney Phelps being absent in Albany, Assistant District Attorney Rollins heard the complaints of the visitors and promised to give the matter his immediate attention. A number of the leading lawyers of the City were questioned on the subject yesterday, and gave it as their opinion that the parties concerned in the publication of the lying article, or the sale of the papers in which it was contained, could be indicted for conspiracy to defraud, and punished accordingly. It is only a few months since that a news vendor was convicted by a jury in the Court of General Sessions of selling a bogus "extra" of an evening paper, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. From the expressions of indignation heard in the precincts of the District Attorney's office yesterday it is certain that public feeling on the subject has been thoroughly aroused, and it is probable that the matter will be brought before the Grand Jury.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, John H. Walsh was fined $25 for working a horse with a raw sore, four inches by three, on the back, under the saddle. Christopher McMann and Meyer Kairns were fined respectively $10 and $5 for having in their possession and offering for sale at the Horse Market a horse suffering from glanders. Patrick Flynn was also fined $10 for working a horse with sores under the harness. A lager-beer-wagon driver, named August Vullertson, was charged with willfully driving his wagon against a car team on the Belt Road and breaking one of the horse's legs. Some doubt existed as to which driver was most to blame, and Vullertson was acquitted. The society has in its possession two horses, abandoned, the drivers having got off their carts and ran away upon seeing the society's officers in their wagon in the distance. Both horses, upon examination, were found suffering from sores under the harness.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON FIFTH AVENUE.

SEVEN LADIES AND A LAD INJURED—ONE OF THEM SERIOUSLY—A BRAVE POLICEMAN.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a team of horses, attached to a carriage in which Mrs. Jeffreys, of No. 16 East Twenty-ninth street, and a lady friend were riding, became frightened at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh street, and Arthur Harding, the driver, being unable to control them, they started down Fifth avenue at a headlong pace. Mrs. Jeffreys and her companion, whose name was not ascertained, becoming alarmed, jumped out of the carriage, and were very severely injured about the head, face, and body. At the time of the accident the avenue was thronged with vehicles, and before the career of the frightened horses could be checked, they had come into collision with three phaetons and a light wagon, which were overturned and the occupants thrown out and injured. Mrs. Charles Waite, of No. 48 East Ninth street, jumped from her carriage and sustained serious injuries about the head. Mrs. Stroge and her son Freddy, residing at No. 33 West Washington square, were injured about the face and head. Mrs. Miller, of No. 40 Union square, was also thrown from a phaeton in which she was riding, and sustained a severe scalp wound, and two other ladies (whose names were not ascertained by the police) were also severely injured. All the wounded were attended by Dr. Dowling, and were taken to their homes. The runaway team were brought to a stand at Forty-third street by Patrolman Gannon, of the Mounted Squad, and Harding, the driver of Mrs. Jeffreys' carriage, was arrested. But for the prompt appearance and action of Patrolman Gannon a serious loss of life would doubtless have been occasioned. When he arrived on the scene the frightened horses were tearing down Fifth avenue at a fearful rate, and the thoroughfare was so crowded with vehicles of various descriptions that it was extremely difficult to turn out of the way and give the flying team free passage. The officer as soon as he perceived the occurrence put spurs to his horse, and started in full pursuit of the runaway team. He succeeded in heading them off when they reached Forty-third street, and by dexterous manipulations of the bridle soon brought them to a halt. Mrs. Waite is the only sufferer by the accident whose injuries are of a serious nature. The other ladies, though considerably bruised and shocked, were able to proceed to their homes with but little delay.

LABOR TOPICS.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN AND THE STEVEDORES—PROBABLE STRIKE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND MEN—AN ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The agents of the European steam-ship companies and coast lines recently signed an agreement to the effect that on the 16th inst., they would reduce the wages of the men employed in loading and unloading their vessels. This announcement was made through the newspapers, but in no other way have the stevedores as yet given any intimation to the men of the proposed reduction in their wages, and while the opinion generally prevails among the 'longshoremen that the steam-ship companies will not cut down their wages, they are, however, earnestly discussing the subject, with the view of deciding upon their course of action in such an event.

The Longshoremen employed at present in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken number several thousand, and from inquiries made yesterday it was ascertained that they are unanimous in their determination to resist any reduction in the present rate of wages. Several of the men stated that, if necessary, they would pawn the last article in their possession before they would consent to work on the terms proposed. They say that they are unanimous to a man in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City to stand together, and that if the steam-ship companies inforce the proposed reduction, fully 5,000 men will go out on strike next Monday morning. The result of this action would be to suspend the trade of the port and oblige the steam-ship companies to allow their vessels to lie idle in the docks, and the men believe that the steam-ship agents will not venture upon this experiment. They say that it will be impossible for them to fill their place with other hands, except Italians, and these will not be found of much usefulness in loading and unloading the cargoes, as it requires men who are accustomed to the work to perform it properly. It is also believed that the insurance companies would not insure upon cargoes not properly loaded, because of the increased risk during the voyage. Several of the agents of the steam-ship companies, on the other hand, when spoken to on the subject, have expressed themselves as being determined to adhere to the agreement referred to. It is doubtful, however, whether the steam-ship lines will carry out the proposed reduction in the rates of wages. The movement is believed to have been set on foot by a few of the stevedores, who have induced the various companies to sign the agreement, and it is thought that on reconsidering the matter they will continue to pay the men as heretofore. Should they not do so there is little doubt that much trouble and inconvenience will be occasioned to both parties.

There seems to be a wrong impression upon the minds of the shipowners as to the cost of loading and unloading their cargoes. The present rate of wages is forty cents an hour for day work and eighty cents an hour for night work. This would seem to imply that the 'longshoremen are paid a higher rate of wages than other laborers. But this is not the case. At an average, they do not earn more than from $10 to $12 a week. Many of them do not earn $6; while some do not obtain more than a few hours' work in the course of the week. All along South and West streets thousands of men may be seen upon the sidewalks waiting to be employed. When they are required upon the docks they are engaged by the hour until the job is finished and then they return to wait for the next engagement, so that, upon the whole, they do not receive employment for more than three or four days each week. While engaged on the docks their work is more laborious than that of any other class of laborers. As to the night work, when they receive eighty cents an hour, none of the men desire it. It is now proposed to cut down their wages from forty cents an hour, in the day, to thirty, and from eighty cents, for night work, to forty-five cents. The men are evidently determined to resist the action on the part of the stevedores, and if the ship-owners do not reconsider the matter there is no doubt that a strike will be the result, which must seriously interfere with the business of the port and entail much suffering on the part of the 'Longshoremen. They say that it would be impossible for them to support themselves on the terms proposed, and they are, therefore, resolved to hold out.

THE COOPERS.

A section of the coopers of this City, numbering about 300 men, who had been chiefly employed in repairing sugar and molasses barrels, and who were discharged some two or three weeks ago for refusing to abandon their organization, are still determined to resist the demands of their employers, and have been recently renewing their exertions to induce the Coopers' Union to go out on strike. No reduction was made on their wages, the employers only requiring them to dissolve their connection with the Union. With the exception of Branch No. 2, which holds their meetings in East Broadway, all the other organizations have complied with the request of their employers. The members of this branch, however, maintain that if the men consent to break up their organization the next step with employers will be to cut down the wages. Negotiations for an amicable arrangement have been made, but as yet no understanding has been reached.

DEATH TWO DAYS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Ainsworth Y. Zachos, aged twenty-four years, and a florist by occupation, doing business at No. 845 Broadway, was married on Monday to Miss Dora Myers, residing at No. 246 East Thirty-second street. After the wedding, which took place in the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth street, the newly-made pair, accompanied by a party of friends, visited Barnum's Hippodrome, and witnessed the afternoon performance. At its termination the party repaired to the residence of some friends of the bridegroom, No. 494 Third avenue. At about 6 o'clock, while the party was assembled in the parlor, Mr. Zachos retired to an adjoining apartment, and immediately afterward his friends were startled by the sound of three pistol shots fired in rapid succession in the room to which he had repaired. On entering the chamber Mr. Zachos was found lying on the bed, with a bullet wound in his right temple, and another in the heart. His vest and shirt were open, showing that the shooting was not the result of an accident. An ambulance was sent for, and the suicide was removed in an unconscious state to Bellevue Hospital, from which he never rallied, and death ensued at 9:24 last night. The remains will be viewed by the Coroner to-day and a permit granted for their interment. The relatives of the unfortunate man are unable to assign any reason for the commission of the deed, as he is not known to have been involved in any difficulties and was apparently in the best of spirits up to the fatal hour.

THE POLICE JUSTICES ACT.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY AFFIRMED.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS ON THE APPEAL FROM JUDGE LARREMORE'S DECISION.

The long anxiety of the new Police Justices, and the equally long delayed hopes of their predecessors, have at last been put to rest by a decision of the Court of Appeals in favor of the new appointees. The question first came before Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, where it was elaborately argued by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton on one side, and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry and William A. Beach on the other. The decision of Judge Larremore was in favor of the constitutionality of the act under which the new Justices had been appointed. From that decision an appeal was taken to the General Term of the same court, and there sustained, Chief Justice Daly writing the opinion. Thence the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and the question at issue has been now finally disposed of by a decision reaffirming Judge Larremore's original decision, and confirming the new Justices in possession of the office.

The decision of the court is as follows:

Bernard Wenzler, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error.—Johnson, J.—The judgment of the Supreme Court in this case cannot be affirmed, save upon the basis of the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature entitled "An act to secure better administration in the Police Courts of the City of New-York," and being chapter 5,383 of the laws of 1873. The act is assailed upon two grounds, of which one relates to the extent of the legislative authority, and the other to the form of the attempted exercise. To maintain the first of these grounds it is insisted by the plaintiff in error that the constitutional provision adopted in 1870, article 6, section 18, in the words, "Justices of the Peace and District Court Justices shall be elected in the different cities in the State in such manner and with such powers, and for such terms respectively as shall be prescribed by law," includes the officers styled Police Justices, whose appointment is provided for by the act in question.

To maintain the second ground it is insisted that the act in question is in violation of article 3, section 16, of the Constitution, which provides that "No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title." If neither of these grounds suffice to establish the unconstitutionality of the act in question, then the judgment must be affirmed.

The first of the questions presented has been discussed at great length, and with infinite research and much ability, carrying the inquiry as to the history of the office of Justice of the Peace, and as to its nature and functions, back to the period of its origin in England about the middle of the fourteenth century. Interesting as such consequences are, we are inclined to think that the meaning of the language employed by the people of this State, in 1869, to express their will, in respect to their judicial system, does not demand of us to follow this line of examination. The frequent occasions which the courts of this country have had to ascertain the meaning of the numerous written constitutions which have existed, and of right exist, within the United States, have made familiar the principles of exposition applicable to those instruments. Among these principles the most obvious is that the makers of such instruments and the people who have adopted them must be deemed to have employed the words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they said." (Gibbon vs. Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 188.) Applying this principle to the clause in question, we find that Justices of the Peace and District Court Justices are to be elected in the different cities in the State, but we are not furnished with any definition of the terms employed. An officer named Justice of the Peace has existed in the State quite from the beginning of the State Government. This officer has always been known by that legal designation, and was instituted by that title. Justice of the Peace has always been as distinctive a title of an office as the title of Justice of the Supreme Court. It is not descriptive of function, but a name of a particular office. It is like the name with which it is coupled in this same clause, "District Court Justices." These latter are also named by their title, and not designated by a description of their functions. This is made clearer by the latter part of the same clause, which directs that the powers of each and their terms of office shall be preserved by law, which, of course, leaves their functions to be defined and limited at the will and in the discretion of the Legislature. The meaning is made still plainer, both by the clause which follows and by that which precedes: "All other judicial officers in cities shall be chosen by the electors of cities or appointed by some local authorities thereof."

This is the following clause: It describes a class of local judicial officers, and classifies them not by their functions, but by their locality.

The preceding clause declares Justices of the Peace, and Judges or Justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks may be removed in a specified manner. In this clause we have one set of officers designated by their specified title, and a grouping of (it may be) many others under a descriptive designation, and not a title of office as Judges and Justices of inferior courts not of record. All these considerations point to the conclusion that the terms "Justices of the Peace," as used in the Constitution, are to be referred to an officer known by that title in law. At the time this article was adopted there were, so far as we are advised, no officers entitled "District Court Justices," except in the City of New-York, and in that City there were no officers entitled "Justices of the Peace," though in other cities officers of that title existed by law. The clause in question is not to be construed as requiring such officers to be created in every city, but only as providing in respect to them where they did then exist, or might afterward be established.

The office of Police Justice had existed in New-York for many years anterior to the adoption of the constitutional provision in question. Under that name it was established in 1848—chapter 153 of the Laws of 1848—and six were to be elected, one in each of the districts hereafter mentioned. The Police Justices succeeded by that statute to the power and jurisdiction which had previously been vested in officers entitled Special Justices for Preserving the Peace in the City of New-York, and their jurisdiction was exclusively criminal. By the same act there was established in the City of New-York, in each of the Judicial Districts, into which, by the act, the City was divided, a Court to be called the Justices' Court of the City of New-York; and in each district there was to be elected a Justice, to hold the Court in said district. These Justices' Courts, and the Justices thus elected, succeded to the jurisdiction which had belonged to the officers known as the Associate Justices of the City of New-York, and to the Courts known by the name of the Associate Juctices' Courts, which Courts and Justices were by the said act abolished. The functions and jurisdiction of these officers were civil entirely. The name of these civil courts was again changed by another act of the same year, (chapter 276 of the Laws of 1848,) to that of "the Associate Justices' Courts in the City of New-York," and subsequently by a law of 1852, chapter 324, the name was again changed to that of District Courts, by which name they are mentioned in the Constitutional amendment in question.

Now the office of Justice of the Peace has always been possessed of two jurisdictions—the one civil, extending to specified actions and limited amounts; the other criminal, conferred by statutes naming them among other officers empowered to preserve the peace and to entertain criminal complaints.

At its origin in the Colony of New-York under the English Government, the criminal jurisdiction was the principal and perhaps exclusive function of the Justices of the Peace, but at an early day in the colony civil jurisdiction was conferred and always under the government of this State the civil jurisdiction had been the most important feature of the office, though the union of both in the same office has for many years been the rule, and the distinguishing characteristic of the office. Thus has it been known to the statute law and to popular usage. The revised statutes discriminate between Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, the assistant Justices of that City, the Justices of the Justice's Court of the City of Albany, the Justices of the Justice's Court of the City of Hudson, and Justices of the Peace.—Q. R. S., 224, 225, and 237, section 231. The Code of Procedure, sections 52 to 68 inclusive, preserves the same distinction. No confusion of terms, no interchangeable use of names in respect to these officers has ever prevailed. The Justice of the Peace has been a definite legal entity, and has not been confounded with Police Justices, nor District Court Justices, nor Assistant Justices. Each has been referred to in legislation by the appropriate title, and the name of neither has been used to designate the other. Under these circumstances I see no reason to think that the provision of the Constitution was intended to mean anything different from what it says. It has employed the definite and certain names of particular and existing officers, Justices of the Peace, and District Court Judges, and there is nothing in the subject matter or the context either to require or to warrant us in departing from the plain sense and import of the terms used; and more, the argument is strong that by Justices of the Peace were not meant officers having part only of the authority of Justices, inasmuch as District Court Justices have their civil jurisdiction, and would have been included under the designation of Justices of the Peace if these terms bore the sense contended for by the plaintiff in error. It is suggested that the construction thus far upheld in the judgment appealed from is an evasion of the Constitution, and cases are referred to in which it is said that the courts will look at the substance of an office named in the Constitution, and will not allow its provisions as to the mode of filling of the office to be defeated by giving it a new name. The principle is both sound and salutary, but it has no application to the case before us. Its legitimate application is to cases where the Legislature confers upon an office newly created, a new name coupled with duties belonging to any office in existence, and provided by constitutional requirements—for instance an act creating a Marshal of a county, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and to perform the duties heretofore performed by the Sheriff. Such an act would be an evasion of the Constitution, and it would be rightly held that the office remained unchanged, save in name, and could only be filled as the Sheriff's office is required to be by the Constitution. Of this class of cases [The People ex rel. Bolton vs. Albertson, MS. Court of Appeals, 1873, now reported, 55 New-York, page 50,] is an example, and many others might be referred to, but they all rest on the same principle. To carry out this principle, a constitutional provision will be construed largely so as to include all legislative acts within the meaning, but neither these cases, nor the principle involved, has any application to a case like the present. Here Police Justices existed when the constitutional provision was framed, and then had the same substantial powers as now. All legislation designated them as Police Justices, and not as Justices of the Peace. The Constitution speaks of Justices of the Peace, and not of Police Justices. How is it possible to talk of evasion? If we should construe Justices of the Peace to mean Police Justices, we should attribute to the convention and the people the vice of saying what they did not mean, and introduce a new and dangerous principle of construction. If there had been Justices of the Peace in New-York exercising the functions of these Police Justices when the amended judiciary article was adopted, and if the Police Justices had not then been existing officers, and the Legislature had afterward created the office of Police Justice and altered the mode of selection, that would have been an evasion. [People vs. McKinney, 52, New-York, 376.] The case of Clark vs. The People, [26 Wend, 599,] does not conflict with the views stated. The statute there in question authorized the Common Council of Rochester to appoint a justice of the peace, and the Court held that all Justices of the Peace were excepted from the requirement, that judicial officers, other than such justices, should be appointed by the Governor and Senate. Some things were said by some of the Senators, who gave opinions, showing that they thought all varieties of Justices in New-York City were Justices of the Peace. But the judgment does not involve that; the position and whole course of legislation is hostile to it. I do not advert to argument from what passed in debate in the convention, though, in my opinion, it favors the conclusion I come to. Such arguments, at best, are inconclusive, for they only show the opinions of speakers. Others may have proceeded on quite different grounds. The distinguished gentleman whose utterances in debate were invoked upon this question had power neither to settle a construction nor make a compromise. In respect to the language of the Constitution, it was adopted by the people, and our construction ought to be made upon its language alone, if possible.

We are of opinion, therefore, that the Police Justices in the City of New-York are not included by the terms Justices of the Peace in Cities, as used in the section of the Constitution in question, but that these officers may rightfully be appointed as provided by the act of 1873. The next question depends on the effect and applicability of Article 3, Section 16, of the Constitution, which declares "No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." The title of the act in question is, "An act to secure better administration in the Police Courts of the City of New-York. The act is, therefore, unquestionably a local act, relating, as it does, both by its title and all its provisions to the City of New-York. Although public, and not private, in all its provisions, the requirement of the Constitution is, it shall embrace only one subject, and this single subject shall be embraced in its title. The title obviously expresses but one subject, and that is the securing of a better administration of the courts named. Now every provision of law which legislative wisdom may regard as conducive to the securing of a better administration of these courts may legitimately be put in this act, for otherwise we must say the Legislature is precluded from securing by a single law, an object obviously of the first importance in the local administration of justice in the Criminal Courts of New-York; for, if provisions of the law, no matter how diverse, have a tendency to produce better administration, then, unless they may be embraced in a title sufficiently general to include them all, they cannot be enacted at all in a single law. If they make two subjects they cannot be united. It is only by regarding them as part of a single scheme, and each part as of equal necessity, and by adopting a title sufficiently general, that the whole project of local legislation can be combined into a single law. Now, upon examining the provisions of the act in question, it is entirely obvious that every part of it is within the legislative power. Its enactments, in substance, are not a usurpation on the part of the Legislature. They may be distasteful, and may be thought unwise, but they are legislative in character; nor do I see any ground to say that each provision may not be of that character and relation to every other, and that a Legislature proceeding on just and public grounds may have thought it unwise that any one provision should become the law unless each of the others also became law. In that case all relate to the same subject, for all are essential to work out the legitimate purpose of the law—the securing of the better administration in the courts mentioned. Of this character are the provisions substituting new officers for the old, and prescribing the duties of these officers as well in Police courts as in connection with courts of session—of which former these officers were also members, and which are the necessary changes to preserve the harmony of the scheme of legislation, and carry out in needful detail the changes introduced by the act under consideration. Surely no such construction can be put upon the constitutional provision in question as to require a single scheme of legislation to be broken up into a series of acts, each of which, without the others, would be regarded as undesirable and ineffectual to accomplish the proposed object. Such a construction would make of the provision in question not a guard against fraudulent, but an obstacle and embarrassment to good, legislation. It ought not, as a matter of principle, to receive such a construction, and none of the cases require it. Thus in Sullivan vs. The Mayor, 53 New-York, 652, the act involved was entitled "An act to make provision for the government of the City of New-York." It levied taxes for a great variety of purposes, authorized bonds of various kinds for various purposes, provided for charities and for schools, educating children gratuitously, and prohibited the Common Council from creating any new office, or increasing salaries except as authorized by act of Legislature. All these provisions were deemed as being parts of one scheme to form only one subject to be expressed in the title. So was it held in the matter of Valkening, 52 New-York, 650, in respect to an act "Relative to contracts by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York." The act in the first place regulated contracts on behalf of the City by requiring them to be let to the lowest bidder. It then provided that the power to revise and correct assessment lists, before vested in the Common Council, should thereafter be vested in the Controller, Corporation Counsel, and Recorder of the City. These provisions were, nevertheless, held to relate to a single subject, and that the subject expressed in the title. These cases were deemed, by the court, so clear in the light of the previous discussion, that the opinions delivered in them have not been reported, but the judgments themselves were deemed their own sufficient vindication. The previous judgment of the Court in the matter of Mayer, [50 New-York, 504,] and the full discussion, by the Chief Judge, of the principles which ought to govern in the decision of the questions arising under this provision of the Constitution had rendered unnecessary a further examination. Within the meaning of that case, the decisions already cited, and the case now before us may safely rest.

We are of opinion, therefore, that the law in question is not a violation of the Constitution, and that the judgment of the Supreme Court must be affirmed.

Judges Grover, Folger, Rapallo, and Andrews concur.

Allen, J., writes a dissenting opinion, on the ground that the term "Justice of the Peace" covers both "Police Justice" and "District Court Justice," and that the jurisdiction of the former embraced that of both of the latter, as shown by the discussion in the Constitutional Convention, and the declarations of prominent members of that body, of what was the purport and intent of the passage from the Constitution under consideration.

Church, Ch. J., concurs.

DECISION IN THE FIELDS CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided the case of the People of the State, respondents, against Thomas C. Fields, appellant, reversing the decision of the lower court.

THE OPINION.

The opinion starts out by stating that the first inquiry is this: Is the appellant liable to any party for the moneys or any part of them obtained and received by him? He is not liable unless these moneys are paid to him without authority of law. There was no authority of law for the payment unless it is found in the acts of 1869 and 1870. Without those acts the members of the fire companies whose assignee the appellant was had no legal claim for any personal compensation. After reviewing and construing these enactments at much length, the Judge says: "It follows that a payment by the Controller to the appellant, and the receipt by him of more than $500,000, was entirely without authority of law. This conclusion is placed upon the official inability of the Controller to audit and find due and owing, and allow upon these claims any more than the sum of $500,000." As to the claim that the appellant received the money as the counsel of the claimant and paid over to his clients their share, and that he is not liable for the part paid them, the Judge holds that if it was illegal for him to receive this money it was illegal for him to dispose of any part of it save to return it to the City Treasury. Inasmuch as he must be charged with the knowledge of that illegality, if he knew it was illegal for him to receive it, he is therefore liable for not only that part retained by him, but also for that part paid over by him with such knowledge. He also knew it was wrong for his clients to receive it, and that it was wrong for him to pay over any part of it to them. He cannot thus defend himself from the liability for the whole. As to the question whether the money belonged to the State, or whether the State had a right of action, the Judge's argument was very lengthy. He says the decision of the court in the Ingersoll case must be decisive of this question, which was in effect that the money and the right of action belonged to the City of New-York. The court therefore adjudges accordingly. Judgment reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, Mr. Charles F. Sandford presiding. The Treasurer reported that the amount on hand at present was $17,601 92. The following gentlemen were admitted members of the association: O. H. Palmer, William C. Gulliver, Daniel J. Rollins, Jr., Henry S. Davis, E. R. Olcott, Lorenzo Ullo, Albert Reynaud, and Charles Harris. Mr. Hand renewed his motion that members of the Bar of less than six years' standing may be admitted to the privileges of the library without becoming members of the association upon less terms than the full members, upon certain restrictions to be determined upon by the Executive Committee. The motion met with very strong opposition, and upon a vote was lost. The Building Committee reported progress, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The contest of the billiard experts for supremacy was resumed yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall. The first game was between Daniels and Slosson, and resulted in rather an easy victory for the latter, Daniels only scoring 161 points. The winner's average was 8⅓. The highest runs made by Slosson were 67, 56, and 30, and by Daniels 32, 26, and 17.

Joseph Dion and Ubassy were the contestants in the second game. The good fortune which has attended Dion from the outset clung to him still, and he defeated the great French "wizard" with the utmost ease. The only run of any consequence made by Ubassy, was 45 in his sixth inning. Dion's highest score was 80. The average of the victor was 11 3-27. In the third game Garnier and Daly entered the lists. The play of Garnier was very indifferent, and displayed nothing of the brilliancy that usually characterizes it. His highest run was 40. Daly, on the contrary, played an admirable game, making 43 in his first run, and following it up in his third with a glorious 60. The average of Daly was 11 3-27.

As usual there was an immense attendance at the evening games. The contestants in the opening games were Cyrile Dion and Ubassy. The latter took the lead at the start, and retained it to the close, running the game out in the twenty-eighth inning, Dion's score being 180. The winner's average was 10 5-7. The highest runs were, Ubassy, 47, 37, and 22; and by Dion, 34, 15, and 11.

The concluding game of the evening was one of the most interesting and exciting of the tournament. The players were Rudolphe and Vignaux. The betting before the game was two to one on Vignaux. Rudolphe was successful in breaking for first shot, and led off, but owing to an unfortunate kiss he failed to score. Vignaux in his first inning scored 7, but in the four succeeding innings failed to put anything to his credit on the string. His opponent, meanwhile, was playing to good balls, and rapidly going ahead. In his fifth inning he scored 35 points, almost all of which were well earned. This run he be supplemented in his twelfth inning by executing a masterly 97, which left the record 202 to 121, in favor of Rudolphe. From this point Rudolphe had things pretty much all his own way, and, notwithstanding the game efforts of his antagonist, who played a good up-hill game, finally proved the victor on the twenty-third inning. His average was 13⅓.

NEW-YORK.

QUEENS COUNTY—OFFICIAL CANVASS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Tilden	6257	Clark	137
Dix	4961		

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Dorsheimer	6339	Bagg	126
Robinson	4868		

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Metcalfe	6116	Spence	81
French	4608		

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

Miller	6116	Howland	85
Johnson	4608		

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Thayer	6339	Walford	126
Barkley	4868		

FOR INSPECTOR STATE PRISONS.

Wagener	6330	Bell	128
Kirkpatrick	4846		

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Downing	6199	Payne	4912

MEMBER ASSEMBLY, SECOND DISTRICT.

Oakley	3496	Slavin	182
Rowland	2438	Bedell	85

MEMBER ASSEMBLY, FIRST DISTRICT.

Prince	2891	Albertson	26
Townsend	2120	Whittemore	61

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY MAJORITIES.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The official returns of Chautauqua County are as follows:

Dix's majority, 2,470; Robinson's, 2,379; Barkley's, 2,385; Kirkpatrick's, 2,387; Johnson's, 2,159.

For Congress, Allan has 1,570 majority over Sessions.

For Assembly, Hinckley, Republican, has 17 majority over Moss; and Edson, Democrat, has 225 majority over Elkins.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Rep.		Dem.	
Dix	13,234	Tilden	15,466
Robinson	13,224	Dorsheimer	15,408
Barkley	13,317	Thayer	15,414
Kirkpatrick	13,251	Wagener	15,446
Johnson	13,172	Miller	15,209

CONGRESS.

Adams	12,626	Quinn	9,903
		Perry	6,108

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.			
1. Slingerland	3,048	Hilton	2,213
		Andes	877
2. Schurr	3,395	Kshinka	3,821
3. Dwight	3,078	Vosburgh	3,189
		Swinburne	1,725
4. Braman	3,047	Simmons	2,674
		McGuirk	1,431

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

For the proposed amendment to article two, "relating to suffrage and bribery," 18,866; against, 1,310. This was the highest vote on the amendments, and it does not vary much from the others, except the votes on the amendment "relating to corporations, local liabilities, and appropriations," which was 12,364 to 7,793; and that "relating to State appropriations," which was 11,927 for, and 8,000 against.

SARATOGA COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	6,264	4,953
Lieutenant Governor	6,298	4,958
Canal Commissioner	6,259	4,970
Prison Inspector	6,277	4,955
Court of Appeals	6,311	4,783
Congress	6,548	4,660
Assembly, First District	3,150	2,450
Assembly, Second District	3,193	2,224

The Constitutional amendments have an average majority of 3,000 in Saratoga County.

ERIE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	15,149	15,682
Lieutenant Governor	15,119	15,709
Canal Commissioner	15,151	15,701
Inspector State Prisons	15,100	15,623
Judge of Appeals	15,094	15,467
Congress	15,942	14,974
Senator	14,837	15,943
District Attorney	14,894	15,855

RENSSELAER COUNTY OFFICIAL.

	Rep.	Dem.
Governor	9,882	10,711
Lieutenant Governor	9,888	10,653
Canal Commissioner	9,800	10,833
Prison Inspector	10,096	10,850
Judge	9,794	10,547
Congressman	10,190	10,394
First Assembly	3,625	5,131
Second Assembly	3,054	2,607
Third Assembly	2,952	3,233

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, is at the Windsor Hotel.

District Attorney N. C. Moak, of Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mayor Henry M. Lewis, of New-Haven, is at the St. James Hotel.

Commander Alfred T. Snell, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Douglas Boardman and Rev. Dr. Bristol, of Ithaca, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston, and Fulton Paul, United States Consul at Trinidad, are at the Westminster Hotel.

State Senator J. H. Selkreg and Assemblyman W. L. Bostwick, of Ithaca, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John Crossley, M. P., of England; Dr. Grant, of Ottawa; Moss K. Platt, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A THRIVING BUSINESS.

Last week the Messrs. Fairbanks, of St Johnsbury, manufactured for orders 1,086 scales, including ninety-two hay scales and four iron frame track scales. On Saturday they received orders for six iron frame track scales and 101 hay, coal, and depot scales. The sales of Fairbanks scales this year will be largely in excess of any previous year in the history of the firm.—*Evening Post.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

EASTERN TEXAS AND THE NEGROES.
HOW I KILLED MY FIRST DEER.
THE HAVANA LOTTERY.
CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.
PLANTATION LIFE IN ALABAMA.
A STORY BY WILKIE COLLINS.
FEEDING CATTLE; Suffolk Swine. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.
LORD WARWICK'S SEWAGE FARM.

With full market reports and all the political and telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES office, PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANY AND EVERY FINE PICTURE [illegible] S. BRADLEY, No. 71 Liberty st., [illegible] proof pictures and elegant picture-frames in New-York, great deal less fancy up-town prices.—Advertisement.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Diphtheria.—As a preventive and cure nothing can equal GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, and so acknowledged by all the leading physicians.
Fifty cents and $1 a bottle.
Depot No. 451 6th av. Also Hudnut's, corner Broadway and Ann st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always in the house. It is the best cough remedy known.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Labels, Labels, Labels.—EVERDELL'S ELEGANT LABELS, every description, No. 302 Broadway.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—PRATT.—On Monday, the 9th inst., at the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., JOSEPH PATTERSON, A. B., of St. Louis, (formerly of Dublin, Ireland,) to ELIZA, eldest daughter of I. P. Pratt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., (formerly of Manchester, England,) Mr. Wm. North officiating at the organ.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, 1874, HENRY LEWIS BROWER, in the 49th year of his age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Mary A. Brower, No. 57 West 39th st., on Thursday, 12th, at 1 P. M.

BLISS.—On Monday morning, Nov. 9, JANE MCCRACKAN, daughter of George and Augusta H. Bliss, aged 1 year and 15 days. Funeral services at No. 387 5th av., Wednesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

BURRITT.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, GRACE BURRITT, widow of Wakeman Burritt, in the 88th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 East 32d st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

CORNELL.—On Monday the 9th inst., STEPHEN BIRDSALL, youngest son of Dr. T. F. and Mary A. Cornell, aged 1 year and 2 months. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 57 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

DANN.—In this City, Nov. 9, of pneumonia, JOHN T. DANN, of Danbury, Conn., in the 45th year of his age. Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 12, at Danbury. Friends can take 8 A. M. train, New-Haven Railroad, and return 4:30 P. M.

DARKEN.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 8, of diphtheria, CHARLES A., child of Dr. E. J. and Catherine Darken, aged 7 years.

GAW.—On Monday, Nov. 9, ELIZABETH, wife of Alexander Gaw, in the 65th year of her age. Notice of funeral in Thursday's papers.

GRIFFIN.—On the 9th inst., MICHAEL GRIFFIN, in the 89th year of his age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOWLAND.—On Tuesday night, of diphtheria, UNA FELICIA HOWLAND, aged 13 years, daughter of Rev. Dr. Howland.

HOWE.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Monday morning, Nov. 9, CORNELIA A., wife of Dr. John I. Howe, and daughter of the late George Ireland, aged 74 years. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LATIMER.—On Tuesday morning, 10th inst., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James M. Prescott, Bronxville, N. Y., Miss JULIA A. LATIMER. Funeral from her late residence at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be conveyed to Wethersfield, Conn., for burial, on Friday, by New-York 7:10 A. M. train.

LEGGETT.—On Nov. 5, WILLIAM V., only son of Isaac and Anna Leggett, aged 5 years.

MAY.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 9, CHARLOTTE, beloved wife of Lewis May. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 386 Fifth avenue, on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at 9:30 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Monday, Nov. 9, MARIA LAKE, wife of Walter Nichols. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Herriman av., on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Cars leave South 8th st., Williamsburg, at 10:30 A. M., and Bushwick at 12 M.

NELSON.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., at Orange, New-Jersey, JOHN G. NELSON, of this City. Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Main and Harrison sts., Orange, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. to Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 1:10, for the Brick Church Station.

NIDDS.—On Sunday, 8th inst., MARY A. NIDDS, in her 71st year. Funeral on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Mooyer, No. 132 East 58th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PEIRCE.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, inst., Mr. JAMES W. PEIRCE, in this City. His friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from Zion's Church, corner West 10th and Bleecker sts.

SPAFFORD.—At Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 9, 1874, JOHN B. SPAFFORD, in the 82d year of his age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 244 West 52d st., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874, MARIA A., wife of Robert White, in the 77th year of her age. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 454 West 51st st., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want to regulate your bowels.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have pains across the loins.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have palpitation of the heart.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY SATURDAY, NOV. 14,
A SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF TRAVEL,
TRAVELS ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA.
FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
By PAUL MARCOY.
ILLUSTRATED WITH 500 ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,
Drawn by E. Riou, and maps printed in colors from drawings by the author; 2 vols. 4to, elegantly bound in cloth, full gilt $15

This is by far the most superbly illustrated work of travel ever offered for sale in this country. The engravings are throughout executed with surprising delicacy and finish; the designs show that grace in execution of which French artists only seem capable; and the text introduces us into a region which, although abundantly interesting, is by no means so well known to us as are many countries which are more remote from us. In all mechanical details these volumes represent the very perfection of book-making.

**** Early orders solicited from the trade.*

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.

Three able, instructive, and convincing Lectures, by Dr. JAMES EDMUNDS, Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, upon the Medical and Dietetic Use of Alcohol, together with the Use of Stimulants for Women and Nursing Mothers.

These lectures, recently delivered in this country upon the invitation of the National Temperance Society, cover one of the most important phases of the question, and should have a wide circulation. Price 60 cents, cloth; 25 cents, paper cover. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade st., New-York.

UP POPOCATAPETL.

THE FIRST ASCENT BY AMERICAN LADIES.

A DESCENT INTO THE CRATER—MAGNIFICENT VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT.

Correspondence of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, from the City of Mexico, Oct. 3, gives a graphic description of the ascent of Mount Popocatapetl by a party, including three ladies. The party consisted of Mr. George Skilton, John Blackmore, and John Wilson, of this city, Miss Sawyer, of Massachusetts, Mrs. Terry, of New-York, Mrs. Richardson, and the writer. The letter says:

We left the city on Saturday, Sept. 26, some in the diligence and some on horseback, and arrived the same day at Amiseo-neca; about forty miles distant, where we spent the Sabbath. The following morning the clouds, which for several days previous had filled the beautiful valley and completely obscured the surrounding mountains, parted asunder on the east, and as we looked out of our window the monarch of North American mountains stood revealed before our eyes in all his majesty of form and purity of apparel. Thus encouraged, we began our preparations for going to the "Rancho," a rudely constructed frame house, situated about twenty miles distant, high up the mountain side, where we prepared to spend the night. By breakfast time, however, the clouds had again collected, and serious doubts as to the propriety of starting filled our minds. Nevertheless, horses having been procured, guides engaged, and provisions packed, we set off as early as possible in order to reach our destination before the rain should overtake us. Señor Llanos, the administrator of the sulphur works, went in advance, and the four guides on foot, bearing the eatables, &c., on their backs, brought up the rear. For a short distance the route lay along the valley between cultivated fields, but very soon we reached the smaller mountains, which cluster like half-grown children around the feet of their venerable sire, and began our ascent through the pine forests which cover all the adjacent slopes. Toiling slowly and cautiously along the devious road, rendered slippery and uneven by the heavy rains, and stopping from time to time to rest our poor, panting beasts, we succeeded in four or five hours in attaining the "Rancho," the highest habitation in North America. Here we had decided to remain only until after midnight; but scarcely had we gotten safe beneath the friendly roof when the threatened rain began to fall, and continued its unwelcome visitation for nearly twenty-four consecutive and dreary hours.

A LONELY TRAMP THROUGH THE MIST OF SNOW.

We were most hospitably entertained by the Superintendent, Señor Don Martin Conchado, and as we lay upon the floor, with our feet to the fire, listening to the pattering rain upon the roof, and anxiously straining our eyes through the smoke in the direction of the open window to ascertain if the moon were shining, we could not but feel grateful for the kind protection and shelter which we enjoyed. As we arose from our hard beds, with the usual pains and aches after such experience, it was with sad countenances we yielded to the necessity of spending another day and night in the "Rancho." Toward evening, greatly to our joy, the wind shifted to the north, and lifting the vapors high above our heads disclosed the beautiful valley of Puebla far below, and the grand snow-clad volcano equally high above us.

As it was quite evident that our opportunity was approaching, various preparations were begun with reference to making a start as soon after midnight as practicable. The ladies had already, before leaving Ameca-meca drawn on their thick woolen pantaloons, borrowed from the opposite sex or made especially for the occasion, and required only to shorten the skirts to the level of the knees to complete this part of their equipment. But in addition to this, each one demanded a *capote* with a long candal appendage for wrapping around the neck and chin, and thick mittens to go over the usual gloves in order to protect their hands from numbness and consequent inability to hold securely the alpenstock, without which it is impossible to move upon the snow and ice. For this purpose stout woolen cloth had been provided, and no great skill or labor was necessary to fashion it into the requisite forms. Then the feet of both gentlemen and ladies required even more careful dressing than the hands, an operation which was confined entirely to the guides. Boots and shoes were entirely discarded; each foot was enveloped in several folds of cloth, firmly continued by many turns of strong twine, and underneath was fastened a broad leather sandal, rendered secure against slipping upon the frozen snow by two or three turns of small rope passed outside of the whole. Thus accoutred, and with colored spectacles in our pockets to be used for protecting the eyes against the dazzling effects of the snow, we retired early to their respective petates, in order if possible to get a little rest preparatory to the severe labors in which we were about to engage. Precisely at midnight we were called by our vigilant and efficient lieutenant, Sheldon, who announced a beautiful moonlight night outside, and the coffee pot already on the fire within. No one needed a second call, and in a very few moments all were grouped around the blazing fire, presenting a spectacle which the oddities in dress and figure rendered ludicrous beyond description. Quitting this scene of picturesque objects, and the stifling smoke in which they were enveloped, I stepped outside of the door to enjoy the cool, crisp mountain air, when I was greeted by a scene of grandeur and beauty which sent a thrill of pleasure through every part of my body. The night was cloudless, the moon, about two-thirds full, shone with an effulgent splendor; and the highly rarefied atmosphere gave a distinctness to distant objects which was truly startling in its first effect. All around lay the dark pine forest, their tallest trees standing out in the bright light like spectre sentinels about the little hut. Away down in the valley, villages and cultivated fields were sleeping quietly under the shadows of the distant mountains. Beside the quiet valley, and beyond the dim outline of the forest, towered the great volcano, its broad, black base was lost in the dark shadows below, but its magnificent dome of pure white snow, flooded with the softly brilliant light of the moon, projected itself in bold relief against the background of the sky. From its summit a faint column of smoke, curling quietly into the depths of space, bore testimony to hidden fires glowing with warmth beneath the cold crust of ice by which they are protected from the winds and storms of the universe without.

THE ASCENT.

By 1 o'clock A. M. we were all in the saddle, and, following silently the guides in single file beneath the solemn shadows of the forest, across the deep barranca heretofore mentioned, and up the steep, dreary slope of heavy, black sand which extends quite up to the snow-line, we arrived at the latter point, much to the relief of the poor panting horses, at 3:30 A. M. Here we dismounted, and, discarding overcoats, blankets, and water-proofs, grasped our strong alpenstocks, and began the toilsome ascent. For a little way the crust of the snow was scarcely firm enough to bear our weight, and we frequently sank to our knees; but higher up it was like ice, and, in order to obtain a foothold, the foremost guide cut steps, a space, fashioned for his own use, deep notches in the snow, both for himself and those who followed after. As the inclination up which we were traveling is not less than 45° and in some places more, it was, of course, impossible to pursue a straight ascending line, but on the contrary a zigzag course was absolutely necessary, and for the same reason it was equally important to place our feet accurately in the steps made for their reception, and steady our bodies by leaning upon our stocks carefully driven into the snow at each successive movement. If perchance a misstep were made, and the foothold lost, a slide or a roll to the sand below the snow line would be inevitable. In case of such an accident, the preservation of the life of the individual, supposing that he had attained a considerable elevation, would depend entirely upon whether he should happen to slide down feet foremost. If, on the contrary, he should fall crosswise, as is more probable, and go rolling down with an ever-increasing speed, life would become extinct long before his bruised and broken body could possibly strike the sand. Many of the laborers who work in the crater have been lost in this way, but up to the present time no visitor has met with such a fall. The latter fact may be partly explained, however, by reference to the exceedingly small number of tourists who make any serious attempts to reach the crater. The great majority of the visitors content themselves with a ride to the snow line, where the sight of the vast slippery steep, apparently inaccessible to human feet, wisely deters them from making the attempt. Our party, consisting of individuals of various ages, sizes, and activities, did not, of course, make equal progress, the heavier and the older necessarily requiring more time. Mrs. Richardson and your humble servant, coming under the latter category, had the honor of bringing up the rear. Our faithful guide, Evaristo, bore patiently with our slow progress and frequent stops, and did all in his power to encourage us. He could not otherwise assist us, for as there was but one line of steps, and nothing with which to steady the body or take hold of with the hands save the stock, every one was obliged to depend upon his own powers. However, in order to guard Mrs. Richardson against rolling down the mountain, in case she should lose her footing, he very considerately passed a rope around her waist, and securing the other end across his shoulders, "played horse" all the way. Fortunately no such accident occurred, but, doubtless, the presence of the rope gave greater confidence to the fair driver than she would otherwise have had.

THE SCENE FROM THE SUMMIT.

The foremost of the party reached the summit, nearly 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, about 7:30 o'clock, followed very soon by all the others except the last two, who were an hour and a half later. Finally, however, we all stood upon the edge of the crater, and for the first time the secrets of this vast chasm were revealed to the eyes of the fairer if not the feebler sex. But before describing what we saw within this comparatively limited space, let me direct your attention for a moment to the vast but indescribable view which greeted our eyes from the base of the summit immediately below us to the farthest limit of our vision, greatly increased as this was by the rarity and almost preternatural clearness of the atmosphere through which we looked. Truly, "all the kingdoms of the world" seemed to lie beneath us, and as the eye ranged over the immense scene, great mountains seemed to have contracted into mere knolls, extensive valleys into narrow vales, large towns into mere spots, and the City of Mexico itself, with its two hundred and twenty-five thousand people, appeared like a toy village built of small wooden blocks, and its broad lakes like miliponds overshadowed by the adjacent hills. To this general statement an exception must be made in favor of Orizaba, the only rival of Popocatapetl in North America. Although nearly fifty miles distant, the majestic mountain lost but little in comparison with surrounding objects, but, on the contrary, presented a boldness of form and grace of outline which commanded our highest admiration. As for Iztaccihuatl, or "the Woman in White," whose nearer slopes proximity saved her from unadvantageous diminution, but, nevertheless, being nearly two thousand feet below us, her snowy top presented no obstruction to our vision. The Nevada de Toluca, the smallest of the four snow-capped mountains of Mexico, situated far away to the west, was distinctly visible, and formed a striking object among the lesser and darker cones by which it was surrounded. But why shall I say of the splendid display of clouds floating far below us, covering, as it were, with a sea of frozen foam all the adjacent valleys, and concealing entirely from view the darker features of the base of the mountain as seen from the level of the Rancho? No delineator of the scenery of the clouds, whether he wield the pencil of a Claude or the pen of a Ruskin, can convey to the mind of him who has not observed with his own eyes the strangely beautiful picture here spread out beneath us. With my poor powers of description I dare not, therefore, attempt to give you the faintest conception of the scene, but, adopting with becoming reverence the words addressed to the mystic seer of the New Testament, when in a vision he had passed the portals of the heavenly world, and, dazzled by the awful splendors, stood bewildered upon the borders of a crystal sea, I can only say, "Come and see."

A TRIP DOWN THE CRATER.

The lip of the crater, over which we now descended about 100 feet to the ledge of rock upon which the windlass is fixed, is oval in shape, irregularly oblique in its direction, and a little less than three miles in circumference. The bottom was covered with snow, except in the vicinity of the "breathing holes," and appeared from above to be nearly horizontal, but in fact dips from one side to the other at an angle of not less than fifty degrees. The sides are composed for the most part of a grayish red porphyry, are nearly vertical in direction, and, owing somewhat to the obliquity of the lip, but more particularly to the inclination of the floor, vary in height at different points from 400 to 1,000 feet. The "breathing holes" just mentioned are three or four openings, several feet each in diameter, situated in the lower part of the floor. From these various smoke is continually rising, and, when the wind is in a certain quarter, fills the whole crater much to the discomfort of the workmen. The air being very quiet, we were not thus incommoded. All around the borders of the holes sulphur is continually deposited, and, being there subjected to a heat just sufficient to melt it, large stalactital masses are formed, some of which are very beautiful. In addition to these lumps of pure sulphur, large quantities are precipitated in the porous volcanic rocks immediately around, from which a considerable quantity is obtained by smelting down at the "Rancho." The windlass is placed upon that side of the wall where the depth is the least, and, being about 120 feet below the edge, requires a rope of only about 275 feet in length to reach the bottom. By means of this the sulphur and sulphurous stones are raised, and the laborers ascend and descend. Not more than a third of a mile from the point where the rope strikes the bottom is a hut in which the workmen live for two or three weeks together, being partially protected from the inhalation of the sulphurous steam by pieces of thick woolen cloth worn over their mouth and nostrils. Nearly all of our party descended by the rope, but, owing to the steep declivity of the bottom, did not venture so far as the "breathing holes." Notwithstanding the rarity of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain, the barometer indicating a pressure of only fifteen and a half inches, respiration is not sensibly affected when the lip is at rest, and I am convinced by my own experience and that of every member of our party, some of whom possessed rather less than the average pulmonary development, that many of the stories told by similar travelers to the effect that dizziness, bleeding at the nose, violent palpitation of the heart, &c., are not uncommon under such circumstances, have but little foundation in fact. It is true that comparatively slight exertion produced in us all rapid and deep inspirations, and a decided agitation of the heart's action, and it is this and not the tax upon the muscles of the legs that renders climbing such high elevations laborious and fatiguing. But a few moments' rest restores the usual equilibrium, and no inconvenience resulted.

THE RETURN DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

Having remained in the crater two or three hours, enjoying to its fullest extent the novelty and grandeur of the situation, we rolled slowly to the windlass to the edge, for the purpose of descending the mountain. This latter operation does not consist, as you might suppose, in retracing, step by step, the zigzag path along which we had ascended with so much difficulty and danger, startling as it may appear to you, in simply sliding down upon the surface of the snow. As you are aware that the distance to be overcome in this way is not less than 4,000 feet, probably more, I think I hear you exclaim, with uplifted hands, "Frightful! impossible!" Not so; for it is not only practicable, but downright jolly, and we all enjoyed it greatly. One of the ladies even averred that it was worth climbing the mountain to have the fun of sliding down. The manner of conducting the sport is as follows: The guide takes a palm-leaf mat or petate about two-thirds the size of an ordinary bed-quilt, lays it lengthwise upon the frozen surface, and immediately below its lower edge drives his stock deep into the snow. He then takes his seat upon the petate near the lower extremity, his face looking down hill, his feet being widely separated, resting on the snow. The passenger sits in like manner behind, with his legs thrown around the body of the guide, and his heels resting upon the thighs of the latter. If there is a second passenger he takes his seat behind the first, and disposes of himself in the same way. When all is ready the guide seizes firmly hold of a small rope handle attached to the lower end of the petate between his thighs, pulls up his stock, which up to this moment kept him in position, and immediately the petate with its living load glides down the inclined plane, the guide steering it with his stock, and retarding its speed if necessary by pressing his heels into the snow. In this manner, one after another, we went sailing down the long, smooth slope, the gentlemen hallooing, the ladies laughing, the snow flying off upon either side like water from the prow of a fast steamer, and the guides calling to us continually to keep steady on our seats. It was a novel and exciting race, I assure you, and all agreed that it was the most splendid "coasting" we had ever experienced. Our only regret was, that it was so soon ended, for in six minutes from the time of starting we accomplished the distance which it had required nearly six hours hard labor to traverse in an opposite direction. Exhilarated and refreshed by our easy and exciting ride, we set off through the sand for the Rancho, some on foot and some on horses, and in an hour's time found ourselves in the same smoky but hospitable apartment, whence we had set off so solemnly at 1 o'clock in the morning. Although it was only a little after midday when we arrived, it was not deemed expedient to return to Ameca-meca that same afternoon, and we remained, therefore, another night at the Rancho, the discomforts of which were lost sight of entirely under the influence of the excellent dinner of bread soup, boiled chicken, and frijoles, prepared for us by Señor Conchado, and the subsequent night's rest, which we now enjoyed. We descended to the village the next morning, greeted upon the way by a magnificent view of the Toluca range of mountains, among which the captain of the host, Nevada de Toluca, was distinctly recognized by his shaking. For some miles before reaching our destination, the extensive and indescribably beautiful valley of Ameca-meca, with its far-famed sacred mountain, its numerous villages, its cultivated fields, and its panorama of surrounding peaks, formed an exquisite picture beneath us.

A BALL IN HONOR OF THE BRAVE LADIES.

Such was the interest manifested in the village to see the first ladies that had ever ascended to the top of the volcano, and such the generous pride felt by the warm-hearted administrator, Señor Llanos, in the three heroines, that it was soon determined to give a ball in honor of the latter. Whereupon our dear old friend had no sooner furnished us with a sumptuous dinner than he started off, the ladies protesting, in search of musicians, and to invite the guests. In this he was eminently successful, for at 9 o'clock in the evening in marched a band of six performers, followed a few minutes later by forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen in very unpretending costumes, who, having paid their respects to the fair trio, after the manner of the country, were soon engaged in dancing the dignified "Habanero." Later on, by special request, one of the more popular fandango dances was performed for our benefit. Cakes, cheese, pulque, and wine were passed around; and as no Spanish or Mexican entertainment is complete without at least a morsel of poetry, an extempore metrical address was pronounced by Señor Torres as a toast, followed by one of shorter dimensions, but equally complimentary in its language, by Señor Conchado. Mr. Wilson, of our party, replied effectively in simple prose for the ladies, and soon after midnight we all slipped off to our much-coveted beds, leaving the gay company to finish the night without our presence. The next morning we took the diligence and returned to Mexico, after the most remarkable and one of the most agreeable of the many excursions which we have made since we have been in this country of magnificent and beautiful scenery.

A RABBI'S SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

A recent number of the *Akhbar, Journal de l'Algérie*, gives a very interesting account of the scientific explorations of a learned Jew of Morocco, the Rabbi Mardochée, made under the protection of the French Government. Born in Morocco, of a poor Jewish family, he made in his early youth the journey to Tangiers, Spain, and the Holy Land, unaided and alone. Having pursued those studies in the East which entitled him to the dignity of Rabbi, he returned to Africa and undertook from Algiers a commercial and scientific expedition into the Sahara and Timbuctoo. By force of sheer persistence he established the first Jewish counting-house in Timbuctoo, but after ten years of unexampled effort and perseverance his caravans were pillaged in the desert, and he returned to Morocco a ruined man. The narrative of his misfortunes touched the French Consul at Mogador, who communicated it to the Geographical Society. Last year the Rabbi Mardochée went to Paris for the purpose of laying before this society the project of another expedition to Timbuctoo, having for its objects, as before, scientific inquiry and commercial speculation, but on a far wider scale. His learning, his knowledge and extraordinary research inspired so much confidence that he was finally recommended to the Government and provided with the necessary means for pursuing his plans. Toward this end the Jewish community of Paris contributed munificently, and in the latter part of last July the Rabbi set out. As many persons doubted that a Morocco Jew could understand natural history, he was subject before his departure to a searching examination in the fauna and flora of the country he proposed to visit, and in all cases his knowledge was equal to the proof. He was provided largely with specimens of European manufacture, and also sums of money for purchases, one Paris house alone presenting him with 5,000 francs for the purpose. This expedition has created great interest in Algeria, not only in the scientific but the commercial world.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS MILLER, THE "GAINSBORO' POET."

A late English paper thus speaks of the death of Mr. Thomas Miller: "This delightful author, who, though he has lately passed out of popular notice, was in his time one of the best read and best liked of modern English writers, finished his earthly career on Sunday morning, (Oct. 25,) between 12 and 1 o'clock. Originally known as the Gainsboro' poet, he will be more readily recognized by the readers of the present generation as the author of 'Gideon Giles,' 'Godfrey Malvern,' 'Boyston Gower,' and other works of greatly and widely acknowledged merit, among which his charming books of country life and scenery stand in the first rank. Born at Gainsboro' on the 31st of August, 1807, he commenced life on his own account at nine years of age, when he became a plowboy on his uncle's farm. Previously to this he had lived for some time in Sailor's alley, Gainsboro', where he had Thomas Cooper for his neighbor and schoolmate. Quitting his farm life to travel, it is stated, with a band of gypsies, among whom he met the original of his Black Boswell in *Gideon Giles* he led for some time a roving existence, next being heard of as a basket-maker's apprentice in Nottingham. It was when he was thus employed that he published his first volume, *Songs of the Sea Nymphs*, with some success, starting in business on his own account about the same time. Soon afterward he came to London to try his fortune, and soon obtained employment on the *Penny Magazine* and similar publications, not, however, until—according to his own preface to the *Day in the Woods*, the first book he published in London—he had experienced some vicissitudes. This book contains a "Sonnet to a Lady with a Basket," which probably exercised much influence on the young poet's future career. It was Miller's favorite anecdote in after years that, when invited afterward to the literary Countess' famous soirées, he found the basket covered in gold, with the original MS. of the sonnet in it. Here he was accustomed to meet and hold long literary conversations with, Rogers, Moore, Campbell, Letitia Elizabeth Landon, and other poets, besides Lytton and Disraeli. From the time he published the *Day in the Woods*, the originality and real genius in his writings was acknowledged in all the principal journals and reviews of the period, and for a great many years he was one of the most popular and successful of writers. His poetry and descriptions of country life were drew an appreciatory notice from Washington Irving. The later years of this faithful literary soldier were, it is generally understood, passed in pecuniary embarrassment, if not distress, although several years ago Lord Macaulay and Mr. Alfred Tennyson headed a memorial for a pension in his favor. It was never granted—a circumstance which, seeing that he rose by sheer energy from a humble position, and did the public so much good service, must certainly be considered unfortunate.

M. PLIHOU, THE CABIN BOY OF TRAFALGAR.

The last French survivor of the battle of Trafalgar was buried recently at Nantes. M. Plihou was a cabin boy on board the Berwick, and was taken prisoner with the survivors of the crew. He remained in England until 1814. The then Archbishop of Canterbury felt an interest in the lad, and had him educated, and on his return to France he became postmaster of Enghien at the age of 22. He died in harness the other day.

A MANIFESTO OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon has issued the following manifesto, addressed to those electors of the Canton of Ajaccio who voted for him at the recent election:

"Nothing has been respected. Obeying a passionate and non-French inspiration, the leaders of the Imperialist party selected Ajaccio, the cradle of my family, as the scene of a struggle which I had not provoked. To render it more emphatic, my adversary was selected from among my relations. The son of the Emperor has grown up in exile, and it was against me. Dispatches have been sent in his mother's name and his own to congratulate the majority of 300 votes which decided the contest. Was the question simply one of the nomination of a Conseiller-Général? No; two political fronts confronted each other. Those who wish to continue the Napoleonic tradition have not to restore a dictatorship which had its justification when it was necessary to secure in France and Europe the conquest of the revolution, they have to complete the emancipation of the country. It is thus that I understand the Napoleonic idea. In 1848, under the Republic, I fought against the reaction and its most illustrious leaders. From 1852 to 1870, under the Empire chosen by millions of suffrages, the policy which I recommended, with which I associated myself, resulted in the enfranchisement of Italy, the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the adoption of free trade, workmen's commissions, and the project of decentralization, which restored to local bodies a still too limited portion of their administration. I was the constant adversary of official candidacy and the persecutions which accumulated so many resentments against the Empire; I resisted that wavering and fatal policy which led us to Mexico and Montana; I was opposed to the war of 1870. Since the fall of the Empire I have demanded by the direct manifestation of the wishes of the country, not in the interest of any form of Government, but to insure the triumph of the national will, the expression of which I shall always respect. The free expression of the will of the people is the end and the satisfaction of parties apparently so numerous, but which in reality are only two, the parties of reaction and of progress—the party which, with blind egotism, wants to conserve everything, and the party which demands the reforms proved to be necessary by our disasters and dissensions. Since the Imperialist leaders breaking a silence which nothing but their mistakes rendered becoming, they dream only of reaction and proscriptions. They obey a spirit of clericalism equally fatal internally and externally, anti-national, antidynastic, minus the white flag. They desire the governmental system of the Bourbons. I condemn this policy. Never whatever happens, will I have anything to do with the Government they seek to restore. What I desire is a democratic and reforming Government instituted by the universal suffrage, from the person himself imposing respect for the national will on all parties, and of guaranteeing calmness and security to the country, recognizing hundred barren recriminations the peace which has been imposed on us, avoiding on a subsequent occasion the renewal of conflicts which can only result in humiliation, pursuing at home the work of 1789 so as to harmonize our institutions and laws with the necessities of democracy, organizing our army, modifying taxation in the interest of the greatest number, respecting the ministers of all religions in the exercise without granting them any privilege or political influence, requiring of fathers the education of their children, emancipating the Commons, developing our industrial and commercial forces by the supression of administrative obstacles, a Government making itself the guardian of the liberty of the press and of the right of association, those instruments of progress—a Government, in short, favoring all the political and social reforms from which the people might expect their amelioration of their lot. Tell those who may say that I am pursuing a personal object that I have a higher ambition. I have had too intimate an acquaintance with the grandeurs of power to have any personal ambition left. My only ambition is for my country and for my ideas."

ENGLAND AND THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

A supplement to the London *Gazette* contains the official correspondence respecting the conference at Brussels upon the rules of military warfare. At the close of the deliberations a draft copy of the protocol which it was proposed should be signed by all the delegates was received from Sir A. Horsford, the representative of Great Britain, by Lord Derby, and laid before the Queen. In a dispatch dated Aug. 29, Lord Derby says that her Majesty's Government considers the protocol as a mere record of the proceedings which took place at the conference for the information of the powers represented there, and that in signing it the delegates would do so in their individual capacity, and not as pledging their Governments in any manner. On this understanding Sir A. Horsford was authorized to sign it. In another dispatch, dated Sept. 28, Lord Derby informs the British representatives to the powers which took part in the conference that her Majesty's Government desires it to be distinctly understood that by this acquiescence it does not "indorse any of the conflicting opinions expressed at the conference, or accept the rules annexed to the protocol."

PRINCE HOHENLOHE ON BISMARCK'S POLICY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal: "The Arnim case imparts a special interest to the speech delivered by Prince Hohenlohe at Kulmbach in returning thanks for his recent election to the German Reichstag. He said that as German Ambassador in a country in which the principle of universal suffrage had such a firm hold among the people he could not but feel strengthened in his official capacity by the consciousness that he had a considerable section of the German people behind him. The time had gone by in which Ambassadors were merely the representatives of their Sovereigns. In this age of publicity, in which not only political but even diplomatic affairs and acts were open before the eyes of the whole world, an Ambassador in a foreign country was not the representative simply of his Government but of his nation. He openly avowed that he fully agreed with the present leaders of German foreign policy, and he hoped that he enjoyed on this point the approval of his constituents and the great majority of the Liberal Party. The latter could not refuse its support to the men who had accomplished what it had for years striven for, in the further development of the German Empire. If he differed from the present leaders in a single one of the broad outlines of German policy he should not hesitate to resign his post as Ambassador, but under present circumstances he considered it quite compatible with his position as a member of the Reichstag. As to the permanent strength of the army in time of peace, he voted, for well-known reasons, with the great majority of the Liberal Party, in favor of the seven years' compromise. As to another important question of domestic policy, great astonishment had frequently been expressed that a statesman of such acuteness as Prince Bismarck did not see the approach of the conflict with the Church, and did not hasten to make preparations for it. He gladly embraced the opportunity of stating that he did not share this view. In April, 1867, he himself issued his circular to the foreign powers, giving a warning which was not listened to, and some months afterward he had an opportunity of frequently and fully discussing the matter with Count Bismarck. He knew, therefore, with what earnest and ever-increasing anxiety the Chancellor beheld the approach of the conflict, the importance of which he did not underrate. At that time—namely, in September, 1869—he himself had received the refusal of Austria and France to take any action; and in view of this refusal of the two chief Catholic powers, what could have been done by Bismarck, the Chancellor of the mainly Protestant North German Confederation, and himself, the Minister President of comparatively small Bavaria, to prevent that concentration of ecclesiastical power which afterward found expression in the Council by the definition of the dogma of papal infallibility! The Prince's speech was warmly applauded.

A BROTHER OF DESCLÉE SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "A case has just been tried before the Fourth Court-martial in Paris which derives a melancholy interest from the parentage of the prisoner. Philippe Desclée, the prisoner in question, is a brother of the great actress who died at the commencement of the present year. He appears to have served in the insurrectional army as a Captain on the staff. He was accused of having ordered illegal arrests. On the 13th of May he wrote to his father begging him to inform Delescluze, the Communist 'Delegate for War,' that his squadron, the Eclaireurs of the Marseillaise, were ready to march, and that they only required horses. M. Desclée the elder accordingly wrote to Delescluze, whom he addressed as 'My dear old comrade,' calling his attention to Desclée the younger's request. Before being an officer of the Commune, Philippe Desclée had, in 1870, engaged himself in the Fifth Chasseurs; he had also, at one period of the war, been a Pontifical Zouave, under Gen. De Charette. After the fall of the Commune, Desclée, who seems really to have been a fervent Legitimist, became the factotum of one M. De Malaret, whom he had known at Rome, and who was busy organizing a secret Société du Sacré Cœur, which was intended to conspire in favor of a Legitimist form of government. M. De Malaret began by naming Desclée as commander of his new order, which he styled the Chivalry of the Sacred Heart. Desclée seems to have sold a certain number of patents of the new order to too credulous Frenchmen. His last act appears to have been to take part in a contract for revictualling the Carlist army. Desclée defended himself by saying that he only pretended zeal for the cause of the Commune in order to conceal his old relations with M. De Charette. Besides he was without money, and would on no account accept any pecuniary assistance from his sister, an actress! It may be remarked, by the way, that Mlle. Desclée, the prisoner's sister, quietly remained at her post during the Commune, and acted regularly at the Gymnase, in spite of all the menaces of the insurgents. She narrowly escaped being shot by the Communists when the troops re-entered Paris. The Government Commissioner, Major Pitoux, did not spare M. Desclée in his speech for the prosecution. He said that Desclée called himself a man of letters, but seemed to have very little claim to such title. He had deserted his wife after he had been only five months married. In joining the Carlists he probably hoped more easily to escape the charges brought against him. The court condemned Philippe Desclée to transportation for life. Pour Mlle. Desclée seems certainly to have been born under a unlucky star. Born in easy circumstances, her father lost his fortune by speculation when Mlle. Desclée was a girl of eighteen. Compelled to go on the stage to earn a livelihood, she was years before she achieved the theatrical position she so well deserved, and, hardly had she been acknowledged to be one of the first of Parisian actresses, than a cruel malady seized upon her and carried her to a premature grave. As if fate had not done enough against the unfortunate actress during her lifetime, her brother is now, after her death, condemned to transportation for taking part in an insurrection which no one could have regarded with greater loathing and horror than his gifted sister."

THE REPRESENTATION OF ENGLAND AT THE PAPAL COURT.

An informal intimation has been given to the public, the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, says, that the anomalous representation of England at the Papal Court is at length to cease. The immediate cause of the withdrawal of the Secretary of Legation, who has stood toward the Pope in the character of an honorary and semi-official Ambassador from the Court of St. James since the removal of Lord Odo Russell to Berlin, is no doubt the departure of the last remnant of the French protecting forces from the port of Civita Vecchia. Even before the temporal power was lost to the head of the Church, there was difficulty in preserving formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican when Great Britain declined to receive a Nuncio as the Pope's representative in London, and the awkwardness of the situation has increased ever since Cavour made his formal claim to Rome as the Italian capital in 1861. Since the French troops evacuated Rome, and Gen. La Marmora took up his quarters there as Viceroy in 1870, the position has been that Italian Government took up its quarters there in the following year, the English mission to the Pope has been but a meaningless shadow. Sir A. B. Paget is our Ambassador to Italy, and it is a little too absurd to suppose that his own subordinate could be the substantial mission separated from his own supposing there were any pretense of business between the British Government and his Holiness."

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 22d ult. gives the following facts and statistics from the various university calendars just published:

The University of Berlin shows the largest attendance, having had, in the Summer term of 1874, 2,980 students and 187 professors. While this university had for a time the second place and Leipzig the first, the order is now reversed, and Leipzig follows with 2,700 students and 180 professors. Then comes Halle with 1,055 students and 95 Professors; Breslau, with 1,036 students and 107 Professors; Munich, with 1,01 students and 114 Professors; Tübingen, 921 students and 84 Professors; Würzburg, 901 students and 52 Professors; Heidelberg, 884 students and 80 Professors; Bonn, 858 students and 98 Professors; Strasburg, 667 students and 81 Professors; Königsberg, 605 students and 76 Professors; Greifswald, 540 students and 58 Professors; Jena, 493 students and 47 Professors; Münster, 451 students and 27 Professors; Erlangen, 443 students and 51 Professors; Marburg, 440 students and 62 Professors; Giessen, 349 students and 68 Professors; Freiburg, 297 students and 52 Professors; Kiel, 210 students and 62 Professors; Rostock, 139 students and 38 Professors. In the summer semester there were also 1,000 students and 52 professors; Vienna, 3,615 students and 227 professors. Vienna, therefore, is at the present time the largest German University. A writer in Heidelberg, in the *Carlsruher Zeitung*, complains of statements made in North German papers and notably in the *Spener'sche Zeitung*, calculated to damage the Heidelberg University. When it is remembered that Baden is comparatively a small country, has two universities—that Heidelberg is the only university town that is not a garrison, and that students cannot, therefore, there go through their military service, and further that living is not cheap there, and that only few and unimportant scholarships are given, it is surprising that the attendance is so large as the numbers given above show. It is also remarkable that, despite all disadvantages, Heidelberg draws to it more foreign students than any other German University.

TRIAL OF ANOTHER COMMUNIST.

The court-martial sitting at Paris has just tried a man named Vinctor for committing wanton excesses under the Commune. It appeared from the evidence that on the Good Friday of 1871, a Communist Captain, at the head of his company, was ordered to repair to the Church of St. Laurent and arrest the priests. The latter, however, had fortunately left Paris, or concealed themselves, on the previous day. A few hours later the delegates of the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement, including the prisoner Vinctor, who, as Commissioner of Police, wore a red scarf, went to the church and demanded the plate. The Sacristan told him that it had already been taken away, and Vinctor, having searched everywhere to no purpose, retired. A few days subsequently he again presented himself, and ordered the tombs to be opened and an excavation to be made under the high altar. On the Sacristan refusing to join the workmen, he threatened to shoot him, and kept him under arrest; but on his back being turned, his keeper gave the man his liberty. The tombs were emptied, the Presbytery was pillaged, and 1,800 bottles of wine drunk or carried off. All the offertory boxes were forced open, and 795 francs found therein were appropriated. Vinctor pretended to make out an inventory to be handed to his superiors, but it was immediately afterward held in the flame of a candle and destroyed. The bones found under the altar of the church, which had been removed thither from an old cemetery, were all disinterred. There was so large a quantity of them that forty hearses had to be employed to take them to the Catacombs. The Communists had then photographed, and exhibited them to the public at the charge of a sou. Vinctor absconded at the fall of the Commune, and was condemned by default, but was lately apprehended. It was proved that he had been eight times convicted of various offenses, and that under the Commune he made a number of arrests and treated his victims with much brutality. On being interrogated, he denied any connection with the International, remarking that had he been a member of it he should have had two able counsel, instead of having to defend himself, and should have produced fifty witnesses. He pretended that he remained in Paris under the Commune because he had invented some system by which Alsace and Lorraine might easily be recovered, but he acknowledged that he had not written to the Minister of War respecting this wonderful scheme. The court-martial convicted him of sacrilege, pillage, and illegal arrests, and sentenced him to hard labor for life.

A RETIRED KING.

THE EX-KING OF OUDE AT CALCUTTA.

A ROYAL PENSIONER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—HIS MIMIC COURT AND STATE.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives the following sketch of the life led by the Ex-King of Oude, at his little court on the banks of the Hooghly:

It occurred to me that your readers might be interested in knowing something of the life of an ex-King, an exile of long standing, and that I might profitably give an account of how he passes his time under the pomp and circumstance of a mimic court. With this view I sought out the Political Resident of the Ex-King of Oude, whose kingdom now lies on the banks of the Hooghly, at Garden Reach, about three miles from Calcutta, down the river. The permission to visit the grounds was at once accorded, and I was accompanied by the Political Resident, Lieut. Col. Mowbray Thomson, whose heroic conduct and hair-breadth escapes at Cawnpore many an Anglo-English child knows by heart, and whose story will be told while English history endures. Lieut. Col. Thomson is engaged in administering political duties and magisterial justice within the four walls of the Ex-King of Oude's mimic kingdom, in which, however, save where the law of India is in question, there can be no interference on the part of the Indian Government. Within those walls the King is supreme. His kingdom, though small, is compact. His subjects are in all about 6,000, and devoted to him. His court is perfect in form. His officers of state, several of the chief of whom accompanied us over the grounds, have their titles and gradations as they or those who went before them had in Oude. The King has three principal houses in his little kingdom, and has named them respectively "Sultan Khanah," "Azmi Munzil," and "Zurd Kootee." Round the second of these is the Royal Menagerie, unquestionably one of the finest in the world. It contains about 20,000 birds, beasts, and snakes, ranged in the pretty order of zigzag disorder on the four sides of a magnificent tank about 300 feet long by 240 feet wide, almost alive with every conceivable variety of fresh-water fish that can live in a hot climate, and covered with broods or specimens of every known water-fowl which "love or money" has been potent enough to secure. The pigeons seem to be the King's favorites. They number 18,000, arranged in thousands here and there in different parts of the inclosure, and are of every variety and color—I should say the finest existing collection of pigeons. Along the banks of the lake roam at will the ostrich and the pelican, mingling with swans, geese, and a host of birds known to ordinary individuals, with a host more known only to the naturalist or bird fancier. Around or amid all these (for the freedom of all but the wild animals is unbounded) are goats and sheep of surprising many-colored and many-haired species, camels, dromedaries, ibis, and I know not what. The snakes have for their home a "mountain," in shape like the dome of St. Paul's, only more than about 30 feet high, and with perhaps an equal diameter at the base. This dome is covered with holes of different sizes, the homes for snakes of all ages and dimensions. Here the reptiles rule supreme; they are fed, housed, and allowed their own will and pleasure as freely as the King has himself within treaty obligations. Elsewhere in the grounds we find many of the beautiful grass-snakes, and others of a like kind, in no case poisonous, but difficult to distinguish from snakes that are poisonous. Finally, we have a fine collection of cobras brought out, and then all the native attendants (I am sure we must have had fifty) crowded round to see the work of a short, thick-set, muscular and rather grim-looking man, who has the snakes in charge. The little man (described also as a "snake-catcher") was evidently under punishment of some offense, and he spoke perhaps more defiantly than even his w

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS!!
REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE!

DRESS GOODS.—A large and choice line of this Season's importations at extremely low prices. This reduction is made, and these splendid bargains offered, on account of the removal of our wholesale to the up-town store.

CLOAKS.—In all the choicest, artistic, and most fashionable styles. Prices reasonable.

KID GLOVES.—Fine gloves for street and dress wear, in all the cloth shades, at greatly reduced prices.

MOURNING GOODS and MOURNING OUTFITS. Outfits at six hours' notice.

REDUCTIONS.

SHAWLS.—2,000 SHAWLS and SCARFS, of various descriptions, at prices below cost of importation.

CLOTHS.—Large and choice lines of all the Novelties for Winter wear, including fine imitations of Seal-skin, Otter, and Polar Bear Cloths.

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES in every variety. Exquisite French initial and other fancy Handkerchiefs.

SHOES.—For Ladies' and Children's wear at low prices. Single and Double Cork Soled Boots a specialty.

BLANKETS.—Sheetings, Comfortables, &c. &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST., GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

AT KINZEY'S, GLOVE SALE.

THE CHEAPEST LOT of Gloves ever offered.

6,000 dozens Kid, Castor, Beaver, and Cloth Gloves.

Ladies' Kids, Fall shades, 25c. pair. Ladies' Kids, Fall shades, 31c. pair. KINZEY'S. KINZEY'S.

Two-button Undressed Kids, 50c. pair. Two-button Castor Gloves, 50c. pair. KINZEY'S. KINZEY'S.

Ladies' Two-button Kids, 50c. pair. Ladies' Two-button Extra, 75c. pair. KINZEY'S. KINZEY'S.

Ladies' Three-button Castor, 50c. Ladies' Two-button Dog Skin, 50c. KINZEY'S. KINZEY'S.

Misses' Two-button Kids, 50c. Two-button Beaver Gloves, 50c. KINZEY'S. KINZEY'S.

Gents' Kid Gloves, 50c. pair. Gents' Real Kid Gloves, 69c. pair. KINZEY'S. KINZEY'S.

Gents' Fine Dog Skin, worth $1 75, at $1. Real Reynier, Two-buttons, $1 25. KINZEY. KINZEY.

500 dozen Gents' Lined Kid Gloves. Fine French Cloth Gloves. KINZEY. KINZEY.

250 dozen Real Kid, Seamless Two-button Kids, cloth shades, reduced to $1. KINZEY. KINZEY.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY, corner of 9th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av., near 23d st., first-class servants of all nationalities; country or City: French, English, Swede, Irish, German, American; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH av., near 33d st., will be found a number of good colored cooks at $10 per month, waitresses and chamber-maids at $9 per month. By calling or sending your order, you will be supplied immediately.

AT JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, families will find reliable and trustworthy servants, Protestant and Catholic.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good references of twelve months from her last place; can be seen until engaged; references exchanged. Apply at No. 789 Broadway, corner 10th st., second floor, room No. 5.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, with references from her last place, to do chamber-work and take care of growing children; is also a good plain seamstress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF unexceptionable reference, as chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse, or assist with sewing, in a private family; City or country. Call at or address No. 233 East 59th st., Room No. 10.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook and laundress; is also an excellent bread, cake, and pie baker; excellent references; City or country. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl lately landed, to do chamber-work and waiting, and assist with washing, or would take care of children, or make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 226 West 27th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a real nice girl, competent in the above work; is faithful and trustworthy, an excellent worker, and has the best of references. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and nurse; no objection to sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 54th st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A YOUNG girl whom she can recommend, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with children. Call at No. 38 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; five years' reference. Call at No. 5 Franklin terrace, corner 26th st. and 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 204 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references. Apply for two days at No. 334 East 20th st., next door to the Baptist Church.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing or assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 120 East 32d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; would take entire charge of an infant; good reference; no objection to the country. Call or address 232 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—HAS two years' reference from her last employer, where she can be seen this day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Call at No. 6 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 452 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work in a small family. Call at No. 236 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG WOMAN, AS excellent family cook, or cook, wash, and iron, or assist in washing; uncommonly neat and obliging; sober, honest; good meat and pastry cook; also soups; good bread, biscuit, and other baking; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging; leave last place on account of family breaking up housekeeping; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Protestant women, together, in a first-class quiet family; one as cook; is willing to assist in coarse washing; can cook all kinds of American cooking; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; has five years' City references. Call at No. 411 8th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds nice cooking; boning, larding, &c.; also all kinds nice soups, dessert, &c.; is very neat and tidy; has nearly two years' reference from her last place. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South any distance; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. L.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, middle-aged, Protestant woman, who is a good cook, makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is a willing, obliging woman; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, CORDON BLEU, in a private family; can get up dinner-parties, soupers, and makes also a good ordinaire if required; is economical, and a very good manager; first-class testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN who understands her business in every branch; is an excellent meat cook; can also make best bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; understands the care of milk and butter; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WHO understands the business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City reference; leaves in consequence of family going to board. Call at No. 343 West 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral house-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL SERvant.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook, washer, and ironer; a respectful, economical, and reliable servant; City or country; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls to go together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress, to assist in washing and ironing; would do the work of a small family between them; best City reference. Apply at No. 248 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE, RELIABLE WOMAN, with several years' recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and promptness; is a tidy and obliging person; country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, tidy colored young woman; is a thorough good cook and excellent washer, ironer, &c.; has good references; country or City, at low wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL; can do any kind of cooking, soups, meats, games, boning, larding; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; has very good references. Call at No. 145 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND first-class baker and pastry cook; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 419 West 42d st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY AS COOK; IS A good baker and pastry cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Apply at 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist in washing in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 234 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, PROTESTANT, as first-class cook; expert at all kinds of cooking; no objection to a boarding-house City or country; City reference. Call or address No. 34 West 13th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, and to assist with coarse washing; good references. Apply at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK in a small private family, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 415 40th st., near 9th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 113 West 19th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker bread and biscuit and pastry of all kinds; best City reference. Call at 322 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; good City reference from last place. Call at 6 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—COUNTRY preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 52 Frankfort st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, A real cordon blue, with splendid City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American middle-aged woman; would do house-work; best of reference. Call at 10 Clarkson st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as cook in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 349 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK IN a private family; best City references. Call at No. 219 East 21st st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, WASHer, and ironer; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 234 East 54th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER, in a private family; has first-class City reference. Address Cook, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Apply at No. 240 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes the work of a few more families; suits made in the latest styles and on the lowest terms; best of reference. Call or address No. 150 East 26th st., near Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKING. — A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker wishes to go in private families by the day or week; can cut, fit, and trim; good reference. Address M. T., 748 3d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH (PROTESTANT,) young lady desires a position as governess in a private family; is competent to teach French, and the rudiments of English, and is a good seamstress; best references. Address Governess, Station D.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN lady in any capacity, except washing or ironing; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; home comforts more desirable than large salary; best of reference. Call on or address Mrs. Hile, No. 31 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant sisters, together, to do the work of a small family; are neat, tidy, and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st., in the basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; neat, active, and obliging; best City reference. Inquire for Brooks at No. 129 West 52d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, AS housekeeper in a private family, or would act as companion to an invalid, or take the care of a child; no objection to travel. Address M. T., Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND CAPABLE Swedish girl, as general servant in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; wages moderate; only a steady home desired. Ask for Louise, at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family; excellent washer and ironer; good references. Call before 4 P. M. at No. 101 East 83d st., grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO house-work in a small family; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 431 West 33d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT middle-aged woman to do house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 1,165 2d av., between 61st and 62d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant, as lady's maid; understands perfectly well and has great experience in charge of wardrobes and packing, having been accustomed to travel. Call at French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, AS lady's maid, or would take care of growing children; understands dress-making and sewing-machines; good references. Address, care of Mrs. Dolivet, No. 164 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young German Protestant woman, with two years' reference, as laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, and will do chamber-work; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. P.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands her profession thoroughly; French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman, who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 W. 11th st., cor. 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as laundress; good City reference. Address A. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady for an obliging, active, honest, and very worthy young Scotch Protestant girl as laundress and chamber-maid. Call at present employer's, 44 East 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City references; she puffs, flutes, and mangles; plaiting. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress, and to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, for her laundress; is yet with her present employer. Call at No. 49 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, with the best City references. Call at 254 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN American Protestant young woman; is also a good waitress, and willing to be generally useful; has best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CARE OF AN INFANT FROM its birth, or growing children; is a good plain sewer; can operate on a machine; reference satisfactory. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE; she is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing, &c.; the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 345 6th av., in the millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse or seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth, and do all kinds of sewing by hand; country preferred; best of City references. To be seen for two days at No. 411 8th av., first flight.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT NURSE for children; would take care of invalid lady; best reference. Call at fancy store, No. 915 6th av., second door from 52d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN (a Protestant) as wet nurse in a small private family; has a fresh breast of milk; good reference. Call at No. 142 7th av., rear, top floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; capable of taking a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE IN AN AMERIcan family; can take entire charge of children and do plain sewing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 434 Pearl st., front room.

NURSE.—BY A SMART GIRL, SIXTEEN YEARS old, to mind children and be generally useful. Call at No. 317 East 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED colored woman as nurse to an infant. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 150 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 328 East 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 438 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 153 East 42d st., third floor, back room.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN.—Select servants; Protestant, English, Irish, German, French, Scotch, Swedish, colored, and Welsh. Lady attending.

SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE AT NO. 108 East 27th st.—Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, parlor-maids, waitresses; also male help; all Swedish and Protestants. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; sixteen years' experience on the best work; dress-making, under-garments, &c.; wishes a permanent place in a lady's family; all satisfaction given. Call at or address No. 225 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan in a private family, as seamstress, and to wait on an elderly lady and grown children; best City references. Can be seen at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A PROTestant, nice, young, and respectable girl; is both a good seamstress and very kind nurse; would assist in chamber-work; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress or operator on the machine; help with other work; understands dress and family sewing; would go in the country; references. Call for two days at No. 313 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, COMPEtent to cut and fit all kinds of children's clothes, infants' outfits a specialty, to work by the day; can work on different sewing-machines; best City reference. Call or address Miss Fitzgerald, No. 145 East 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT AND QUICK SEAMstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamber-work and assist in the care of children; best City references. Call at No. 238 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, family sewing; understands cutting and making; mending neatly done; terms 75 cents per day. Address Dress-maker, No. 142 East 115th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl as seamstress; is a good operator; would assist with up-stairs work; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of references. Call at No. 459 6th av., front room, hair store, between 27th and 28th sts.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO EXperienced girls; one as competent waitress; would assist with chamber-work; the other as superior laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting and puffing perfectly; would assist in chamber if required; will be highly recommended from last employers in this City. Call at No. 204 West 30th st., near 7th av.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has eighteen months' reference from her last place, lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; is fully competent to take a man's place; best City reference; will engage with none but a private family. Call at No. 340 West 25th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waiting or chamber-maid and sewing; has the best of reference; country or city. Call or address No. 328 E. 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress and chamber-maid; excellent City reference. Call at No. 305 7th av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT GIRL AS WAITRESS, country preferred; has good references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning; understands doing up gentlemen's clothes in neatest style; best City reference. Call at 426 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in gentlemen's or family washing at her own house, No. 417 West 32d st., near 9th av., second floor, back room.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1 '74	$6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	$671,641
Annual Income	$2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force	$57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second or third floor to rent, entire or in suites, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS Newly furnished; house, table, and appointments first class; only a few select boarders received; highest references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH ST., One block from the Windsor Hotel, near three lines of cars. A furnished room for gentleman, without board; all modern improvements; family strictly private; references.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING HANDSOMELY furnished rooms near Madison square, would like to let them to a party of gentlemen or family of adults, with or without private table. For card inquire of Mr. Bergman, corner Broadway and 27th st.

FIFTH AV., MADISON SQUARE—AN ELEgant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife, comprising parlor, dining, bed, and small dressing room; second story front; with private table or without. No. 206 5th av.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, with large closets, exclusive bath, &c., and private table, if desired; also a few other rooms, at No. 29 West 17th st.; best references given and required.

NO. 50 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Elegant rooms with southern exposure, to let with first-class board, to families or a party of gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; terms moderate.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOME, ALCOVE ROOM, and one nice hall room, with closets and every convenience; superior table and best attention, at reasonable prices; pleasant house and location; No. 156 West 45th st., near Broadway; 6th and 7th av. cars.

NO. 36 EAST 32D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Board in a private family; large and small room communicating; also, a fourth story south room, suitable for a single gentleman; terms moderate. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, very handsome, sunny rooms, second floor, front, in private brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; also, single room. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST., between 6th av. and Broadway.—A family having recently taken the house will rent some very desirable rooms, with board.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—Two handsomely-furnished connecting rooms to let; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOORS to let with first-class private table, at reduced prices; house and location unsurpassed in every respect. No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites and single rooms; superior board; house thoroughly first class; references exchanged. Hall-room. No. 46 West 51st st.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.—ENGLISH BASEMENT house; reception and adjoining room suitable for physician's office, or would let to a gentleman without board; references.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, FURNISHED room and board for two; good table and accommodations; terms reasonable; reference; no bill up. Call at No. 42 7th st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., EAST, NO. 10, NEAR 5th av.—Desirable third-floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; sunny and cheerful; no boarders; no children in the house; finest location in City. No. 113 East 19th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, to let, with board, to parties desiring unexceptionable appointments; highest reference. No. 123 West 45th st.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

$25—THIRD FLOOR, SUNNY FRONT.—Rear and hall room at $30; a parlor on first and second floor, double, sunny front room on top floor, two gentlemen, at $16; references. No. 39 West 33d st.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ROOMS for families and gentlemen; private table, if desired; no objection to children; house kept by a Southern lady; best references. Mrs. SADLER, late of 14th st.

NO. 295 5TH AVE.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; reference exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen; house location first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; references unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341. Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164. Two entire floors of six rooms; also two rooms on first floor; breakfast if desired.

5TH AV., NO. 299, Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST. A pleasant suite of rooms to let, with board; also, one room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

A SOUTH BED-ROOM, WELL-FURNISHED, TO let by the month, without board, to a gentleman. No. 41 West 11th st.

NO. 206 WEST 40TH ST.—TWO WELL FURnished rooms to rent without board, to a party of three gentlemen; bath, closets, &c.; $18 per week.

GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD at moderate prices; house No. 77 West 11th st., near 5th av.; references given and required.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A PLEASANT HALL-room to rent, with or without board, to a gentleman.

NO. 50 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms with board; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let with board. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to let, with or without private table; references.

FORTY-FIRST ST., NO. 149 WEST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen; references.

A PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, WITH private table, to a small family. Call at No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST. Mrs. PITKIN offers desirable rooms, en suite, or singly, with first-class board; reference required.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—An elegant suite of rooms to let with private table. References.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.—Good front rooms, $1 to $3 per day.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, No. 103 Fulton st., FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRrors, Piano-Fortes, &c., at private sale at auction prices.—Griswold's Auction Rooms and Storage Warehouse, No. 12 Washington Place, next above 4th st., near Broadway.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION! BOKER'S BITTERS. Beware of Counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager....Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 11.

Third and Last Week of

THE HUNCHBACK

The representations of this delightful play continue to attract IMMENSE AUDIENCES, but they must now be brought to a close, as this is the LAST WEEK OF MISS CLARA MORRIS' PRESENT ENGAGEMENT AT THIS THEATRE.

The Hunchback every evening this week, with its great cast as follows:

Julia....Miss Clara Morris
Helen....Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter....Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford....Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus....Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom....Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Master Wilford....Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell....Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove....Mr. John Matthews
Stephen....Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell....Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant....Mr. W. S. Quigley

SATURDAY, NOV. 14—LAST MATINEE OF THE HUNCHBACK.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, will be reproduced in splendid style, the delightful play, JANE EYRE, In which Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Hattie Thorpe, Miss Laura Thorpe, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. John Parselle, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. F. Lamb, and others will appear.

Seats for any of these performances may now be secured.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA....Lessees and Managers
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF Miss EMILY SOLDENE and her celebrated ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS OF GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
LAST NIGHTS OF Miss SOLDENE in her original rôle of DROGAN.
LAST NIGHTS OF MM. MARSHALL and BEVERLEY as the Gendarmes.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8, Lecocq's most popular opera, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad st.

BILLIARDS.
NATIONAL GRAND TOURNAMENT AT TAMMANY HALL, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MARVELOUS TRIUMPH OF THE WIRE CUSHION. MOST BRILLIANT PLAYING EVER KNOWN. THE BILLIARD MONARCHS IN ECSTACIES. GREATEST AVERAGE 25. HIGHEST RUN, 159.
Houses thronged with Intelligence, Beauty, and Fashion.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.
Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
EDWARD DANIELS vs A. P. RUDOLPHE,
GEORGE F. SLOSSON vs. ALBERT GARNIER.
Evening, at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH DION vs. MAURICE VIGNAUX,
MAURICE DALY vs. CYRILLE DION.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1. Ladies accompanied by gentlemen, free.
DANIEL E. GAVIT....Director.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Corner Madison av. and 42d st.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1874, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND CONCERT BY THE CHOIR OF THE CHURCH,
Consisting of the following artists:
Mme. M. SALVOTTI, Soprano; Mr. JNO. J. D. TRENOR, Tenor; Mrs. J. M. DAVIDSON, Alto; Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, Basso, AND A CHORUS OF FORTY VOICES.
Mr. J. H. GUILD....Accompanist
Mr. S. P. WARREN....Organist and Director
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square; Martens Brother's, No. 1,164 Broadway; Henser's, No. 841 Broadway; at the principal book stores; and of Mr. James Quigg, (sexton of the Church of the Holy Trinity,) No. 158 East 45th st., and at the church.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.
Nov. 26, Nov. 30, and Dec. 3, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
EVENING AT 8. BYRON as DONALD McKAY. | AFTERNOON AT 2. Only WEDNESDAY Matinée of BYRON as DONALD McKAY.

NIBLO'S.
Positively last week of the Deluge, or Paradise Lost. First appearance of Mlle. Raelta, the French Queen of the Athletes, and Mlle. Rigl, Premier Danseuse. New aerial performance on the quadruple trapeze by the Boissett Family. Notice the popular scale of prices: Orchestra, $1; Parquette Circle, 75c.; Dress Circle, 50c.; Gallery, 25c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular rehearsals of this society take place every MONDAY at 8 o'clock P. M. at the chapel of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner 22d st. and 4th av. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the chorus, or of availing themselves of the preparatory classes established in connection with it, will please to confer with the leader of the society, Dr. DAMROSCH, at his residence, No. 370 Lexington av., or during any of the rehearsals.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
Subscription tickets for the remaining five concerts and public rehearsals can be had during this week at the box office of Steinway Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WRITING WELL, WOULD like to go West; would do anything. Address C. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, can milk, and attend furnace; wife is a good cook and laundress, and makes good bread; no family; best references. Those looking for good help call on or address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; likewise can take care of hot and cold furnaces; two years' City reference from last employer. Address O. B., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant couple; the man is a good hand with horses, understands gardening, and can make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the wife will do general work, wash, iron, cook, &c.; best reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman and wife, highly recommended; the man as coachman and groom, valet, and generally useful man; the wife as cook and laundress or to do house-work; are faithful and capable servants; would go at low wages. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A MAN as coachman or gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and an excellent groom, and can milk, if required; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference from the last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a sober, industrious man, age twenty-six years; directed; can care and drive horses, milk, do gardening, wait at table, build fires, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation in country or City, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is young, sober, honest, and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Apply to or address the Consul General of Italy, No. 57 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; highly recommended by former employer; understands his business in every respect. Address Alexander, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriges; best City reference; is willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; City or country. Address G. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands his duties thoroughly; best reference. Address James, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Call at No. 37 West 43d st., or No. 54 William st., third floor, office No. 10.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended from last place. Address J., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful driver and an excellent groom; will be highly recommended. Call at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can be highly recommended by his late employer. Address H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTant; four years' City reference from last place. Call at or address Smyth's harness store, No. 963 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of farm work thoroughly; also the management of horses, gardening, and a good milker of cows if required; can produce the best of recommendations. Address J. N., Box No. 223 *Times* Office. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington street.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman of fifteen years' practical experience in all branches of his profession, including plants, trees, flowers, and vegetables in and out of season; first-class reference given. Address J. Goran, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, AS GROOM; can come highly recommended. Can be seen at his late employer's residence, No. 21 East 8th st.

SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED EIGHTEEN years, who is willing to make himself useful; can build fires, tend furnace, also door, clean windows, carpets, furniture, sweep walks, care and drive horses; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY!
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE VAST MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS!
THE VAST MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS!
Open daily from 1 to 5 and 6:30 to 10 P. M.

Closing days of the GRAND CONGRESS OF MONARCHS! GRAND CONGRESS OF MONARCHS!

This brilliant pageant, representing, in one gorgeous procession of gilded chariots, prancing steeds, and mailed horsemen, the leading sovereigns of all civilized nations, will shortly be withdrawn, to give place to other and still more costly enterprises of an equestrian character. For similar reasons must soon be discontinued the BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH STAG HUNT, BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH STAG HUNT.

The most chaste and refined exhibition of male and female equestrianism ever produced before the American public. In it are witnessed all the incidents of England's most aristocratic amusement. One hundred young ladies and gentlemen join in the chase, rendered truthfully correct by the presence of genuine English hounds, wild deer, noble thoroughbred horses, and brave and beautiful women. The beautiful spectacle is now given at both day and evening exhibitions, and is viewed with mingled wonder and admiration by the largest and most fashionable audiences ever assembled.

INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! | Real Indians. Real Squaws. Real Pappooses (4).

MISS MAUD OSWALD AS SUNLIGHT.

ALL THE GREAT RACES IMPROVED!
ALL THE GREAT RACES IMPROVED!

DONNYBROOK FAIR AND LANCASHIRE RACES!
DONNYBROOK FAIR AND LANCASHIRE RACES!

Grand Amphitheatre entertainment commences with the brilliant MARCH OF THE MONARCHS promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance. Box Office open from 9 to 4.

Now in active preparation, and will soon be produced, a GRAND EQUESTRIAN SCENE OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOR, entitled FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN!

The world-renowned JACKLEY TROUPE to appear soon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON NIGHTS.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
JARRETT & PALMER are pleased to announce that Mr. JEFFERSON will begin an engagement here this MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, appearing in the charming American legendary drama, of three acts, written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., and founded on Washington Irving's romantic story,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
assuming the title character.
The play will have the advantages of a beautiful and appropriate scenery, and a cast making a full draft on the strength of the company of Booth's Theatre.
Mr. JEFFERSON will appear every night of the week, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14, Miss KATE FIELD will make her first appearance on any stage, and in the part of PEG WOFFINGTON, in Tom Taylor's dramatization of Reade's novel, MASKS AND FACES.
THE BOX-OFFICE will be open CONTINUOUSLY EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats for Miss FIELD'S DEBUT may also be secured.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL.
EVERY EVENING (except Thursday) at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.

LAST NIGHTS, TERMINATING NOV. 21, OF THE TRIUMPHANT CAREER OF
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE.

The extraordinary mimetic and ventriloquial powers of FREDERIC MACCABE continue to be the general theme of conversation in all the fashionable coteries of New-York and district. His matchless entertainment is now crowned with the richest indorsements of the best critics and the public as incomparable.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7:30. Entertainment commences at 8. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5.

GLOBE THEATRE,
NO. 728 BROADWAY. NO. 730.
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
CAMPBELL & MURTHA....Managers
Matinee to-day at 2. IMMENSE HIT. All the Great Stars in the bill.
Matinee to-day at 2. FUN, FROLIC, AND HUMOR. MINSTRELSY, VARIETY, AND FARCE.
Matinee to-day at 2. POPULAR PRICES.
General admission....50 cts.
Reserved Orchestra Seats....75 cts.
Family Circle....25 cts.
Evening performance begins at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 2:30 P. M.
FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. BIANCA DONADIO, VOCALISTE.
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT, PIANISTE.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMAN, CONDUCTOR.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be secured at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701, C. Heuser, No. 841, Martens Bros., No. 1,164 Broadway, W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, by applying to the Secretary at the time of rehearsals, or at his office, No. 302 5th st.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY, NO. 18 COOPER UNION. WEDNESDAY at 3:30 P. M. ART HISTORY by Prof. WM. HENRY GOODYEAR. Subject to-day—PERIODS AND SCHOOLS OF ART, with stereopticon illustrations. Admission, 50 cents; seven tickets, $3.

THE FAIR FOR MISS BRITTAN'S WORK in India, now open at Republican Hall, West 33d st., near Broadway, will continue Wednesday and Thursday. Admission 25 cents. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M. On Friday evening at same place, for same object, Old Folks' Concert, by the Little Folks. Admission 50 cents. To commence at 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDish man and wife, aged thirty, who can speak good English; man can take care and drive horses, take care of cattle, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; is a good cook and laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A WIDOW OF QUIET habits, without any incumbrance, a home where she could render herself useful for her board. Address E. L., Box No. 31 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man; well educated; not afraid of hard work; in any capacity; good recommendations as to character. Address T. C., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, MIDDLE aged, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes whole charge of his silver; also makes the best of salads; can be recommended highly from his last place. Call at No. 77 Madison av.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; understands his business in all its branches; best City reference from his last place. Address C. M., No. 943 Broadway, in the fruit store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THORoughly competent young man, with best City reference. Call at No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family. Call for two days (name Jacque Simont) at Mr. Glousot's, No. 224 Wooster st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER; understands waiting in all its branches; is not afraid of work. Address Waiter, No. 75 Thomson st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWYER, A POSITION in a law office; ten years' experience; familiar with real estate law. Address A. B. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell teas to families and large consumers. Greatest inducements. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 148 Chambers st.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL, NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.) A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, To Rent or Sell Cheap. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
The ever favorite comic drama by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade,
MASKS AND FACES.
New scenery, costumes, and cast, with
Mr. CHARLES FISHER....as....Triplet
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT....as....Woffington
Mr. D. H. HARKINS....as....Pomander
Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN....as....Mabel Vane
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD....as....Ernest Vane
Miss ALICE GREY....as....Kitty Clive
Mr. HARDENBERG....as....Colly Cibber
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER....as....Mrs. Triplet
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL....as....Colander
BIJOU HERON....as....Lysimachus
OWEN FAWCETT....as....Snarl
HART CONWAY....as....Soaper
Mr. WHITING....as....Jemmy Quin
Mr. JENNINGS....as....Burdock
ONLY MATINEE OF MASKS AND FACES, SATURDAY, at 1:30.
SHORTLY, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Last of the comedy revival, with Mr. LEWIS as MAJOR DE BOOTS.
In preparation, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ALBANI.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO, 20th Subscription Night.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday) Nov. 11,
Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI in her great rôle of....LUCIA
Signor CARPI....as....Edgardo
Signor DEL PUENTE....as....Ashton
Signor SCOLARA....as....Raimondo
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor MUZIO
THURSDAY, Nov. 12—Newark Opera House—FAUST.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13—RIGOLETTO—Mlle. EMMA ALBANI as GILDA.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14.—Grand Combination Matinée. LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO Entire, and the famous third Act of ERNANI, Which made so great an impression on Monday night.
SUNDAY, Nov. 15—Grand Opera House, Reentree of Herr CARL FORMES in IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
MONDAY, Nov. 16, first performance of VERDI'S MESSA DA REQUIEM.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In consequence of engagements entered into with Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Wallack is obliged to announce the LAST FOUR NIGHTS and LAST MATINEE of THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, with its beautiful scenery and appointments and extraordinary cast, as the production of the new Irish Drama, THE SHAUGHRAUN, is definitively arranged to take place ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 14.
The box-office is now open.

PARK THEATRE,
NINTH WEEK of the PREVAILING THEATRICAL SENSATION.
50TH NIGHT, THURSDAY, THE 12th.
JOHN T. RAYMOND in his great character of COL. MULBERRY SELLERS, in an American drama by MARK TWAIN.
A SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES. SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Until further notice, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, RAYMOND—SELLERS—TWAIN.
Order carriages at 10:30.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. CARL FORMES.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, Sixth Grand Concert of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY and reappearance in New-York of the world-renowned basso, CARL FORMES. Rossini's charming opera, IL BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA. Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO. Signor DE BASSINI, Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor SCOLARA, and CARL FORMES in his great rôle of Basilio. Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Director, Mr. S. BEHRENS. Family Circle, 50 cents; general admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale on and after Thursday, at the Academy, Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway, and at the Grand Opera-House throughout Sunday.

LAST DAYS
LAST DAYS LAST DAYS
LAST DAYS of the GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Admission, 50 cents; 2d and 3d avs., and 63d st.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
A TOTAL AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
First appearance of the Lyric Queen, MISS NULLY PIERIS.
The Great Monkey Performer, GEORGE DERIOUS.
WILLIAM SCANLAN, Irish Comedian and Vocalist.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN, MONTEGOS AND TROUPE.
GUS. WILLIAMS, RICKEY AND BARNEY, &c.
All the troupe in a new Humorous Olio.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, engagement for six nights of Mr. W. A. MESTAYER, and production of his great local sensational drama in four acts, entitled HOODLUM, or LIFE IN 'FRISCO. To commence with the LOTTERY TICKET.

THE REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.
Rev. Chas. T. Collins, recently returned from Scotland, will give an account of the work of grace in that country under Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in the New-York Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Wm. Page's,) 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by other clergymen may be expected. The public are invited.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS AND ROBES. The Eureka Horse Blanket Company, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand. Offer at retail at wholesale discounts. Stable Blankets from $1 to $5. Dress Blankets from $5 to $15. Faun Truck Blankets, from $4 to $6. Sweat Blankets and Hoods, 15 per cent. discount. Lap Robes from $2 50 to $8. Buffalo and Wolf Robes, from $6 50 to $40. Call, examine, and save the retail profit.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO. N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.

SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 56 Water st.

TO LET—A VERY FINE STABLE, NO. 117 MACdougal st., near Amity st.; accommodations for nine horses; large coach-house; room for coachman; everything in perfect order. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY. NO. 20 EAST 14TH ST., between 5th av., and University place. London-made harness of finest quality.

A SET OF SECOND-HAND COACH HARness, heavy, brass mounted, of French make, in fair order; a bargain; for sale at stable No. 42 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 53 GREAT Jones st., a sorrel mare, five and a half years; fifteen hands; sound and gentle; has been driven all Summer by a lady. Apply before 1 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 42 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the stalls are on the ground floor. Apply to coachman in charge.

A PAIR OF STOUT PONIES ABOUT 14½ hands high, wanted; also, a good four-seated wagon, second-hand. Address W. R. B., Box No. 555 Post Office.

LECTURES.

"INSIDE JAPAN."

A lecture on the Japan of to-day; JAPANESE LIFE, CHARACTER, CUSTOMS, AND HISTORY, by Prof. WM. E. GRIFFIS, late of the Imperial College of Tokio, (Yedo,) in the Collegiate Reformed Chapel, 54th st. and 7th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock. At Norwich, Conn., Nov. 11; Port Jervis, Nov. 13. Lecture Committees wishing to engage the lecturer will please address him at No. 137 West 15th st., New-York City.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st. Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO. METALS. NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS YESTERDAY—COMMITTEES ON PROTESTS AND SUPERVISION APPOINTED.

The Board of Alderman met yesterday to canvass, as county officers, the returns of the recent election. Shortly before noon they met in the County Clerk's office and proceeded to the chamber where the Supreme Court holds its general term, adjoining the Finance Department, for the purpose of organization. This room has a remarkable history. A few years ago, a life-size portrait of William M. Tweed was suspended on its northern wall, in front of the judicial bench which has approved of his sentence—and the desks below were used by the friends of Tammany candidates, who had them "counted in" despite opposition. The law provides that the canvass shall be made in the county building, but the selection of this room for the purpose shows that the Democratic leaders are strangely forgetful of the past, and that they have unconsciously questioned the propriety of their own victories.

After taking their seats in the Supreme Court-room, Supervisor Flanagan acted as Chairman. The Deputy County Clerk, Mr. Gumbleton, read the roll of Supervisors, and nearly all answered to their names.

Supervisor Monheimer offered a resolution that the returns of the various districts be canvassed as follows:

First and Second District, by Alderman Lysaght.
Third and Eighteenth Districts, by Alderman Monheimer.
Fourth and Nineteenth Districts, by Alderman Koch.
Fifth and Twenty-first Districts, by Alderman Gillon.
Seventh District, by Alderman Morris.
Sixth and Thirteenth Districts, by Alderman Flanagan.
Eighth and Fourteenth Districts, by Alderman Reilly.
Eleventh District, by Alderman Cooper.
Twelfth District, by Alderman Ottendorfer.
Tenth and Fifteenth Districts, by Alderman Kehr.
Sixteenth District, by Alderman Van Schaick.
Seventeenth District, by Alderman Billings.
Twentieth District, and also Twenty-fourth Ward, by Alderman McCafferty.
Twenty-third Ward, by Alderman Falconer.

Alderman Reilly moved that a committee of three be appointed to supervise the correctness of returns in cases where they might be questioned, and to send for the election officers where necessary. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Reilly, Gilon, and Billings were appointed as the committee.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution providing that the room used by the board for comparing returns be the only one used by any committee. The motion was adopted.

Alderman Billings submitted the following:

Resolved, That all ballots containing only the last name of any candidate, or containing the name of a candidate improperly spelled, or containing the name of a candidate with only a prefix of initials, or of a candidate with an improper first name, be counted for the candidate for whom it is intended, provided no similar name be on the ballot, or that there shall not in any given case be two candidates of the same name for the same office.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Lysaght, a resolution was passed that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall retain the election returns in his possession until they are required for comparison by the canvassers.

Alderman Cooper moved that the presence of three members shall be sufficient for the purpose of comparing returns, and that, when questions arise or protests are presented in regard to a vote in a district, the same shall be laid over until the last day of the session of the board, and shall be considered only upon twenty-four hours' notice given to each member. The motion was adopted.

The following Committee on Protests was appointed by the Chairman, on motion of Alderman Monheimer: Messrs. Monheimer, Vance, and Kehr.

Alderman Reilly offered a resolution providing for the appointment of the following as clerks of the board to assist in canvassing the returns: Robert Bache, James W. McGowan, John Swanton, William H. McCabe, Edward J. Kennedy, and William B. Ludlow.

Alderman Vance said that no appropriation had been made for the purpose, and therefore it was necessary that the clerks of the Board of Aldermen should perform the duty.

Alderman Reilly replied that the persons named were clerks of the Board of Aldermen, but that additional services would be required of them by the resolution.

Alderman McCafferty moved, as an amendment, that the clerks proposed perform their duties without additional compensation.

Alderman Monheimer here rose, and denounced the ideas of economy presented by his colleagues. He said that such ideas were out of place after an election, and he regarded them as buncombe. They could easily turn to some of the departments—to the Fire and Charity Departments, if they desired to economize; but they should not attempt to do so in connection with the employment of a few clerks who were required to assist the canvassers. There were, he said, Broadway gamblers on the pay rolls of the Fire Department, whom they should look after before opposing a necessary resolution.

After some further remarks Alderman McCafferty's amendment was lost and the resolution appointing the clerks was passed by a vote of 8 to 6.

The following persons were then appointed to attend on the board and preserve order: Sergeant at arms, James Welsh; messengers, James McDonald and Timothy Sullivan; doorkeepers, Samuel M. Stater, Edward F. Maddan, Albert Saunders, and Terence P. Smith.

While these proceedings were in progress, Mr. Frederick Kuehne, one of the candidates for Alderman at Large, accompanied by Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, entered the chamber. It is understood that the latter intends to present a protest in behalf of Mr. Kuehne, and that the friends of Ex-Judge Hogan, the candidate for Congress, are also preparing to contest the election of Mr. Meade.

The canvass then commenced with the returns from the election districts of the First and Second Assembly Districts by Supervisor Lysaght and his colleagues. The process of announcing the vote was slow, owing to the protracted returns on the constitutional amendments. The vote for member of Congress in the First Assembly District stood: For Meade, 2,496; Hogan, 2,617. Second Assembly District: Meade, 2,472; Hogan, 2,080. A protest was here received from George W. Sauer against granting a certificate of election to Chester H. Southworth, for Alderman in the Sixth Aldermanic District, on the ground that fraud had been used in his election. On motion it was referred to the Committee on Protests. The canvass of the Third Assembly District was then commenced by Supervisor Monheimer. The returns of the Eighth Election District had not been made, and were necessarily omitted. The vote for Meade was 2,141; Hogan, 1,869. In order to accommodate Alderman Monheimer, the canvass of the Fourth Assembly District was temporarily postponed, and the canvass of the Fifth District was proceeded with by Alderman Gilon. The total vote for Meade was announced to be 2,290; Hogan, 2,258. At the conclusion of this district, the board adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day. During the canvass, Congressman-elect Meade, and Gov. Walker, of Virginia, visited the chamber.

A DANGEROUS POST TO PATROL.

About 9:30 o'clock on Monday night Officer Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, whose post is on Sullivan street, from Spring to Canal street, heard cries of "Murder" and "Police." He saw a colored woman rapidly running from a colored man with a large knife in his hand. On seeing Quigley the woman stopped, and the man was about running away when the officer went to arrest him. A desperate struggle ensued between the two, as the negro tried hard to escape. In the scuffle which ensued both fell to the ground, and Officer Quigley received a severe cut in the hand. He succeeded, however, in arresting his assailant, although a crowd of colored people who had assembled interfered with him. The prisoner, whose name is James Williams, alias "Blue Skin," was held in $700 bail for trial by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The prisoner bears a very bad character.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Judge Donohue rendered an opinion yesterday continuing the injunction against the Surrogate and the executor and executrix of the estate of the late James B. Taylor, restraining a distribution of the property left by the will of the latter. The Judge says: "The object of the prohibition asked is to stay the Surrogate's proceedings in paying debts and making other orders concerning the disposition of money now in the hands of Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Tracy, as executrix and executor of James B. Taylor, deceased. All the power which those parties ever had assumes the right of the Surrogate to appoint them, (which I do not,) and that has been revoked by the reversal of his judgment. It seems to me that where the case is in the court as it is, it is proper for the court to stay the disposition of the estate until the questions of who are the proper parties to distribute it and who the persons interested in it are are determined. Motion granted."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, John Bripon, indicted for burglary at No. 352 West street, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Michael Rockfort pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months....John Finan and Patrick Malone, charged with burglary and stealing twenty-six pairs of shoes from the store of Isidore Shaw, No. 156 Avenue A, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months....John Daniel Eddinger, charged with snatching a silver chain from a colored woman named Annie Williams, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

INTERFERING BETWEEN A MAN AND HIS WIFE.

On Monday night Arthur J. Maguire, of No. 149 Spring street, had some arguments with his wife, and attempted to give her a bad beating. She called loudly for help, and Jacob Snyder, who resides in the same house, interfered and tried to quiet the couple. Maguire then turned on Snyder and dealt him a heavy blow, which knocked him senseless against a stove. Maguire was arrested by Officer Vallely, and at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Smith held him in $1,000 bail.

THE DEATH RATE IN THE CITY.

A LETTER FROM DR. HARRIS, THE REGISTER OF VITAL STATISTICS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Nov. 10, 1874.

To the Secretary of the Board of Health:

In the week ending on Saturday, Nov. 7, there were 535 deaths reported in the City, and in the previous week there were 519 reported, and 521 verified as actually occurring in that week. Of these deaths, 144 and 136 were of infants under one year of age, and 228 and 238 were of children under five years of age, in the successive weeks. Pulmonary phthisis is charged with 77 and 86 deaths in the successive weeks, and the constitutional diseases, altogether, with 111 and 125 deaths; the local diseases, which are chiefly inflammatory, with 183 and 176, and zymotic—mostly preventable—with 180 and 180 deaths in these respective weeks. Scarlatina caused 8 deaths last week, and 45 in the four preceding weeks; small-pox caused 14 deaths last week, and 44 in the preceding four weeks; and diphtheria destroyed 54 lives (53 children and 1 adult) last week, and 191 in the preceding four weeks. In the corresponding five weeks in 1873 diphtheria caused 171 deaths. As regards the endemic and the domestically infectious characteristics of diphtheria, they are sufficiently manifested to warrant the increased endeavors which are put forth by sanitary officers and physicians to diminish the prevalence of this malady. That diphtheria is also epidemic in such a degree as to call for the most timely medical attention to every case of it, is obvious from the fact that in many country districts over a wide region beyond this City it is fatally prevalent. Up to the present time, during a period now considerably exceeding one year, the dwellings upon the well drained, most cleanly, and naturally dry grounds of this City have enjoyed comparative freedom from this subtle malady.

The rate of mortality the past four weeks has been equal to a yearly death rate of 26.27 per 1,000 inhabitants. Last week it was equal to 26.75 per 1,000, and in that portion of the inhabitants which is of the age of five years and upward (88.2 per cent. of total population) the rate was only 16.80 per 1,000 yearly. As shown in the report for the third quarter of the year it is the high rate of infant mortality which gives the excessive figures of the general death-rate. The reduction of that source of excess must depend chiefly upon better housing, and the domestic application of sanitary knowledge. For this purpose New York needs the most efficient organization of its methods of charitable and advisory aid. The death-rates are chiefly among the poor, the debased, and the ignorant.

Respectfully submitted,
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Register of Vital Statistics.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday afternoon. The President, Benj. P. Baker, occupied the chair. The Executive Committee reported the names of sixty-six firms who had signified their intention of joining the association. They were all duly elected. The following delegates were appointed to represent the association at the convention of the National Cheap Transportation Association, to be held Dec. 1 at Richmond, Va.: Messrs. Thurber, Fairfield, Page, Randall, Wiley, Lees, Barron, Kemp, Brown, Turzcawinz, Lichtenstein, and B. P. Baker.

Mr. F. B. Thurber, Chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the association relative to the then pending amendments to the State Constitution, reported as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

B. P. Baker, Esq., President:

In behalf of the committee appointed to co-operate with other commercial organizations in efforts to aid the adoption of the Constitutional amendments, the undersigned beg leave to report that "The Cheap Transportation Association" performed its share of the work, and raised by individual subscription among its members the portion of the expense assigned to it. The committee take pleasure in stating that notwithstanding the extraordinary and entirely unjustifiable action of the Tammany Hall leaders in issuing canceled ballots, and suppressing the supply of those uncanceled, it is now quite certain that all the amendments have been adopted, and this result is doubtless largely due to the hearty co-operation of all the different commercial organizations of the City in their behalf. This is shown by the fact that while the Democratic State ticket received over 42,000 majority in this City, that a majority of only about 1,000 was given against the amendments, showing that many citizens who otherwise voted the ticket furnished by Tammany Hall were induced to vote for the amendments. In Brooklyn, also, the amendments were adopted by a large majority, notwithstanding the canceled ballots were also distributed there. The result shows that by co-operation our commercial organizations can create an honest public sentiment, and it should encourage merchants generally to co-operate in bringing a proper influence to bear upon public affairs which are intimately connected with the welfare of our commerce.

(Signed.)—W. H. Wiley, G. L. Trask, G. A. Merwin, J. H. Kemp, B. P. Baker.

Mr. Page moved that the question of tariff, as far as it related to transportation, be considered by the association. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Ocean Transportation.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Frank M. Hanley, alias Frank Ennis, a notorious and most expert swindler, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. From the evidence it appeared that on the 24th of August a man named Alfred Jones, Hanley's confederate, presented to Morris, Tasker & Co., of No. 15 Gold street, a forged receipted bill for $11, for one year's advertising in a mercantile directory published by William P. Cleary, of No. 319 Broadway, in whose employment Hanley had previously filled the position of clerk. The firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., when first applied to, declined to pay the bill, but, on the receipt of a letter purporting to be signed by Cleary, asking for payment, paid the sum to Jones, by whom it was handed over to Hanley. Lawrence G. Goulding, a former employer of Hanley, testified that he believed the letter and bill to be in the handwriting of Hanley. Alfred Jones, jointly indicted with Hanley, was called as State's evidence by District Attorney Nolan. He swore that the forged letter and bill to collect had been given him by Hanley. Witness received the money from the book-keeper, and handed it over to Hanley. Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, testified that he had arrested Hanley, alias Ennis, in East New-York. The prisoner admitted to him that he had written the letter sent to Morris, Tasker & Co. over the signature of William P. Cleary & Co., and was afraid it would be produced against him as evidence. From information subsequently received it was ascertained that Hanley and Jones had carried on a series of swindles, by means of which something like forty or fifty citizens of New-York had at various times been defrauded out of certain sums of money. Although Jones was unquestionably concerned with Hanley in the swindling operations, it was necessary to use his evidence in order to convict Hanley, by whom they were originated. Under these circumstances, District Attorney Nolan was compelled to *nolle prosequi* the indictment against Jones, and put him on the stand as a witness against Hanley. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in State Prison at hard labor. Alfred Jones will be discharged on condition of leaving the country.

FOREIGN COMPETITION WITH AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

A meeting was held yesterday morning at the Board of Trade to make further progress in organizing efforts for providing instruction to working men and their children in art and science useful in manufactures and trades. The technical or science instruction of the industrial classes now given throughout England, Germany, France, and Switzerland was stated at the meeting to be a principal cause of the supremacy maintained by European manufacturers generally over their American competitors.

The Technical Education Committee of the Board of Trade has charge of this matter, and has been joined by the following Commissioners of the City Board of Education: Albert Klamroth, R. G. Beardslee, Albon P. Man, Joseph Seligman, Edward O. Jenkins, Daniel Wetmore, C. V. Lewis, H. P. West, and A. J. Mathewson; W. H. Wickham, Prof. Koerner, of the New-York College, and several of the leading manufacturers of the City. The meeting resolved to make arrangements for a public meeting to be held at an hour when working men can attend, and of which due notice will be given.

A THRICE TRIED CASE.

Yesterday, the suit of E. S. Jaffray & Co. against Thomas Murphy, as Collector of the Port, was begun for the third time before Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, the jury having having failed to agree on the previous trials. The suit was brought to recover the sum of $1,000, which plaintiffs claim was paid by them under protest in excess of the duties legally due on a quantity of lace imported by them. The Collector ruled that it was silk lace, and exacted sixty per cent. ad valorem, under the act of June 30, 1864. The plaintiffs held that it was thread lace, and within the acts of March, 1861, and July, 1862, and that duty should only be charged at the rate of thirty per cent. ad valorem. The trial will be continued to-day. Stanly, Brown & Clark, for plaintiffs, and Assistant United States District Attorneys Tremain and Sherman for the defense.

THE AUCTION LAWS.

Surville J. Delan brought suit to restrain the Mayor and Capt. Leary from interfering with auction sales carried on by him during evenings. Judge Larremore denied the application, and, in his opinion, says: "A public officer clothed with statute authority to perform certain duties should not be restrained in the exercise, but only in the abuse of his official functions. By section 4, chapter 138, of Laws of 1853, the Mayor has authority to hear complaints against auctioneers, commit parties for trial, &c. Until some action is taken by him in the premises which is clearly shown to exceed his authority a court of equity will not interfere. The plaintiff has no right to complain if, in furtherance of his interest, Frank, his auctioneer, is to be prosecuted for an alleged violation of the statute. On such prosecution the validity of his acts can be fully tried and determined. The Mayor, in such a case, acts judicially, and his right to do so should not be interfered with or restrained, except by a review of his determination by due course of law. The injunction is dissolved, and the application for a permanent injunction denied."

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ON THE SYMMETRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN—KNOWLEDGE NOT ALWAYS WISDOM.

The Woman's Education Society held its usual fortnightly meeting yesterday at the Plimpton building. Mrs. Kent presided. Mrs. Dr. Sill read a paper which had been prepared by Mrs. Young, (that lady being too indisposed to read it herself,) on the subject of the education of children. The paper referred, in the first instance, to the system of the ancients, who, the writer believed, paid more attention to the development of every faculty than we do at present, when only the intellectual faculties are forced into precocious maturity. In the science of education, which should aim at general development, the mistake was made of giving undue preponderance to the mere acquisition of knowledge. The poet, the writer said, put the matter well when he said that "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." Knowledge being the possession of facts, wisdom the making them practically available. Any system of education which was directed to the cultivation of one faculty to the neglect of the others, was necessarily defective. The great error of our system of education was, she thought, the cramming into a child's brain as much information as it could conveniently or inconveniently carry, leaving the muscles and the morals to take care of themselves. When the truth was fully understood, it would be seen that our system of national education had been inverted, and that physical and moral culture should be the ground-work upon which to raise the intellectual superstructure. The first school, the writer believed, should be the country and the nursery. She thought that when the child was of tender years there should be entire freedom from restraint, and that nature should be helped, not thwarted. Nature should be the child's first school, and the mother its first teacher. The present system, she thought, dealt too much in abstractions, which deadened the real intelligence of the child.

A discussion followed in which Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Bronson, and Mrs. Dr. Sill took part. Mrs. Slocum put forward the proposition that women should have a place on the Boards of Education, and this led other ladies to talk more generally on the subject of woman's rights, her equality with man, voting, and so forth. It appears that there is a prohibition against introducing the subject of voting into the discussions of the society. The President reminded the meeting of this; but the matter being forbidden fruit, the ladies, true to their very ancient and respectable traditions, returned to it now and again. Finally it was determined to discuss Mrs. Brown's paper further on a future occasion, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, 24th inst.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER TRIAL.

NEW AND IMPORTANT EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ACCUSED—COMPLETE IDENTIFICATION OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY—TESTIMONY OF THE MURDERER'S WIFE.

Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson, the two colored men who, according to their own confession, are guilty of the murder of Samuel J. Jones at South Oyster Bay in June, 1873, were for the first time since their arrest brought together in the court-room yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, at which time their examination was continued before Justice Bennett at the Town Hall in Jamaica. The court-room was crowded with interested spectators, among whom were several of the relatives of the murdered man. Justice John S. Snedeker occupied a seat beside Justice Bennett, and the examination was conducted by District Attorney Benjamin W. Downing, who was aided by suggestions from Detective Payne, to whom is due the credit of discovering the murderers and causing their arrest. As the District Attorney had not been present on the former days of the examination, much of the testimony was merely and necessarily a repetition of what had gone before, and which has already been published; but several new and important points were brought out, which will be found noted below.

Jacob S. J. Jones, half-brother of the deceased, was first called and examined briefly as to the circumstances of the finding of the body, the purpose being to formally establish the fact of the commission of the murder. He also testified as to the identity of the little trunk and its contents, as found buried on Jarvis' premises. He had no doubt that they belonged to his brother.

Catharine Ann Mitchell, the friend of the Jarvis family, who was on a visit to their house at the time the murder was committed, was recalled, and was much more free in her testimony than on previous occasions. She knew that Jackson was at Jarvis' house on the Friday of the murder, and that the two men were together along toward night. Egbert remarked that they were going over in the bush, and Jarvis said to him, "If you are going with me you'd better go now." They went away together, and that was the last she saw of them until the next morning. They did not take supper with her, and she did not know whether they had any supper. She went to bed early in the evening in the lower room, and the next circumstance she remembered was that some one came to the door and said, "Emeline, bring me a lantern." Emeline (Jarvis' wife) got up and went out with the lantern after lighting it, and about half an hour afterward she heard three voices in the cellar, which she recognized as those of Emeline, Jarvis, and Jackson, but she could not distinguish what they were talking about. It was some time before they came up out of the cellar. She saw Emeline come back. Afterward she woke up and saw Jarvis sitting in a chair, and heard Jackson going up stairs. She saw Jackson the next morning, but not Jarvis. Went to Brooklyn that day with Emeline, and returned at night. When they heard of the murder at the South Oyster Bay Depot, from Mr. Williams, Emeline looked "very funny," very white, but said she had not heard of it before. When they got to the house, she said, "Lewis, Sammy Jones is murdered and thrown down the well." "Yes," he said, "I heard about it," and nothing more was said. She went home on Monday, and the next she saw of Jackson was about three weeks afterward at Westbury. She noticed that Jarvis seemed more sober and serious on the Sunday following the murder, and while she was there, as though he had something on his mind.

Emeline Matilda Jarvis, (Jarvis' wife,) was again called, and testified fully, and with apparent candor, as to the occurrences attending the murder. Jarvis and Jackson came home together between 1 and 2 o'clock on the Friday of the murder, and were quite a little while around the house, though she did not hear what they said. They left about sundown, or a little after, and came back between 10 and 11 at night. She corroborated Kate Mitchell's testimony as to one of them calling for a lantern, but she could not tell which one. She went to the barn with the lantern, and saw Jarvis and Jackson both there. She set the lantern down, and said, "Jarvis, I'm afraid you have been doing something wrong." He laughed, and said, "If I have, I can back it." She saw them have a little trunk in the barn, on a piece of board, but nothing else then, as she went in the house. I had my bad feelings just at that time, because I had heard something before. Elbert was at home about three weeks before the murder; we were sitting in a room together, and Elbert says to me, "I'm going to murder Mr. Sam. Jones." This was Sunday. I said, "Don't you murder that poor old man." He did not say any more; he laughed and went out. That's what made me feel bad that night. Elbert and Lewis were working together most of the time after that till the murder. That night, when Lewis and Elbert came back to the house, Lewis said—"Old woman, come out here. I want you." I went down cellar with them. They had some new pennies and some old ones. I was looking at them. They thought they were gold pieces, and so did I. Elbert had the pennies in a handkerchief. He had a silver dollar, and gave it to me, and I afterward spent it with a peddler. They counted the pennies, and divided them. I thought they came by the money wrongfully, but did not ask any questions. I found out in the morning that it was not gold, and told them so. Elbert went away early in the morning, and Lewis gave some paper money to Elbert before he went. A considerable time afterward I saw a gold watch. Lewis had it. He said he was going to wrap it up and bury it. He did wrap it up in a cotton rag, but I did not see him bury it. I recognized the watch as Mr. Jones'. I was surprised, and said, "I think I know that watch." He kind of laughed. Afterward I told him I thought it was Mr. Jones' watch, and he told me to mind my own business. I never asked about the murder, as I did not want to hear about it. I never saw the contents of the trunk, and did not know where it was buried. Elbert spoke several times about a detective being around, but said he guessed he would not make anything out of it." The steel chain found in the house by Officer Wilkinson was shown to the witness and recognized as having been taken from Lewis' drawer. There was another chain on the watch, the same that she had seen Mr. Jones wear—a gold fob-chain with a seal at the end. Jarvis wrapped it up with the watch when he was about to bury it.

Theodore J. Cogswell, Esq., who appeared in behalf of the prisoners, declined to question the witnesses for the present, and the examination was adjourned subject to the appointment of the District Attorney.

A BUSINESS FAILURE.

Mr. George H. Reay, manufacturer of stamped envelopes for the Government, No. 77 John street, and also corner of Pine and Pearl streets, failed yesterday. His liabilities are estimated at $200,000. About 350 people are thrown out of employment by this failure.

A SELF-CONFESSED THIEF.

Kate Meyers, a colored girl lately employed by Mrs. Fannie Baker, of No. 124 West Thirty-third street, was yesterday held in $2,500 bail, by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing clothing valued at $32 from her employer. The property was stolen in the month of August, and the girl disappeared at the same time, and has since been living in Jersey. She confessed her guilt in court.

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

A STAR-CHAMBER CONFERENCE—ARBITRARY ACTION OF GOV. KEMPER—ATTEMPTING TO STIFLE THE PRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.—The conference between the Governor and Treasurer of the State and holders of Virginia bonds was held here at noon to-day in the State Senate Chamber. Previous to the meeting being called to order several representatives of the city press endeavored to gain admission, but were refused, except W. D. Chesterman, of the *Dispatch*, who held credentials in the shape of a package of State bonds. Upon entering, he was approached by Gov. Kemper, who endeavored to exact a pledge from him that he would not publish the proceedings. Mr. Chesterman stoutly refused to make any such pledges, claiming the right to be present as a bondholder.

The Governor, finding Mr. Chesterman determined to stand his ground, sent for a policeman to eject the gentleman, but failed to carry his determination into effect.

The meeting having organized, a resolution was at once introduced resolving the Conference into secret session, and binding the members not to divulge the proceedings without authority. After a long discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chesterman, after explaining his position and refusing to be bound by the resolution, withdrew.

The conference of bondholders adjourned *sine die* at 11 o'clock, and lifted the veil of secrecy so far as their conclusions were concerned. The committee appointed at the morning session submitted their report. The committee express the opinion that notwithstanding the reduced and impoverished condition of Virginia, as cited by the Governor, that taxation sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the State Government, including the proper maintenance of the public schools and the payment of four per cent. interest per annum on the funded debt, and two-thirds of the unfunded debt can be levied without serious inconvenience to the people of the State; that to secure this end an arrangement may be effected by which the larger number of holders of bonds can be induced to surrender the tax-receivable coupons as they fall due, and receive the two per cent. payable on the debt semi-annually. They believe this can be largely effected by legislation providing for the prompt payment of 4 per cent. interest, as it falls due at points accessible and convenient to the bondholders. This will result in retiring 75 or 80 per cent. of the last receivable coupons, and the payment of the four per cent interest, and that only the coupons from the bonds held in Virginia will be used in the payment of taxes. The Committee have had brought to their attention a proposition from responsible financial agents, who offer on the enactment of appropriate legislation to take the new loan of the State equal to the debt as it at present stands, admitted by her, and to retire the old debt and surrender it in exchange for these new bonds, the latter to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. for ten years, and four per cent. for twenty years, payable in London, semi-annually in gold; the Sinking Fund also to be provided for; the payment of the interest and the Sinking Fund to be secured by appropriate legislation in the form of a contract.

The committee consider this proposition eminently to the advantage of the State and the bond holders, and recommend, if such an arrangement can be made, it be carried out. They also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State ought to provide, by appropriate legislation, for permanently setting apart a specific portion for the prompt payment of the two per cent. of its accruing revenues, interest semi-annually at London, New-York, and Baltimore, and the Treasury of the State, and the issue of certificates for the unpaid interest payable at the pleasure of the State at any time within ten years, and, if not paid within ten years, then such certificate ought to be fundable in four per bent. bonds.

Resolved, That the State ought to resume payment of the full six per cent. interest at the earliest practicable moment.

TROTTING.

FIRST DAY OF THE THIRD FALL MEETING—H. D. WALTON AND LADY DAHLMAN THE WINNERS.

The third Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association, held under the management of William B. Hanson, was inaugurated yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired for trotting purposes, and the track in excellent order. The attendance of spectators, however, was moderate, as the programme was not very attractive, the best races being reserved for the other days of the meeting. The first event of the day was the purse of $400, for three-minute horses, which had eight entries, and the following four answered the summons of the judges: B. Mace's b. g. H. D. Walton, P. Fleming's g. g. Willie, A. Bourrett's r. g. T. E. Gordon, and John Murphy's r. m. Lady Collyer. The performances of the latter at Deerfoot Park last week made her a great favorite among the betting fraternity, and she brought $50 to $40 over the field. After the first heat, however, which was won by Walton, the betting changed, the latter selling for $95 and the field $100. The second heat was captured by Willie, and he in turn became the favorite at $100 to $80, and as he won the next heat there was a rush to get on him and in the pools he brought $75 and the entire field only $20. Walton came to the front on the fourth heat, and in turn became the favorite at two to one over the field. He then won the next heat and the race.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Tuesday, Nov. 10.—First day of third Fall Meeting. Purse No. 1, $400 for horses that have never beaten three minutes: $200 to first horse, $125 to second, and $75 to third. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Ben. Mace's b. g. H. D. Walton	1	4	2	1	1
P. Fleming's g. g. Willie	4	1	1	3	2
A. Bourrett's r. g. T. E. Gordon	2	2	3	2	3
J. Murphy's r. m. Lady Collyer	3	3	4	dr.	
Thos. Lee's br. g. Judge Bedle	dr.				
H. Peterson's b. m. Miss Drew	dr.				
Jno. Rogers' blk. m. Mollie Schuyler	dr.				
W. R. Hunt's b. m. Nell	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:14	2:36¼
Second heat	37½	1:15	2:3[illegible]¼
Third heat	39	1:17	2:39
Fourth heat	39	1:17	2:37½
Fifth heat	39	1:16½	2:39

THE 2:31 PURSE.

The second race was the $500 purse for horses that had never beaten 2:31, which had four entries, but only two of them appeared when summoned to the track. These were Lady Dahlman and Cora F. It was considered so sure a thing for Dahlman that there was little betting, the big mare being the favorite $100 to $15. She won the race in three straight heats without the semblance of a struggle.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 2, $500, for horses that have never beaten 2:31, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $250 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third:

J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman	1	1	1
H. Peterson's gr. m. Cora F.	2	2	2
Ben Wilson's br. m. Carrie	dr.		
J. Feeks' b. g. Bonner	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:16	2:47
Second heat	38	1:15½	2:38½
Third heat	36	1:13½	2:33¼

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Should the weather prove fine to-day there will be an excellent day's sport, as two good races, with closely matched horses, will take place. The first affair is the 2:38 purse, in which are engaged Cheston, Pauline, Sorrel Jake, Lena Case, Lady Trimble, T. J. Stephens, J. N. Mansuay, William Walsh, and Andrew. The second race is the 2:24 purse, with the following five entries, viz.: G. Trout's b. g. Comee, William Lovell's b. g. Barney Kelley, A. Falk's b. m. Kitty D., J. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray, and William E. Weeks' b. g. Frank Woods.

THE GREAT TROTTING AND RACING MATCHES IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The weather continues unfavorable for the postponed trotting match between Occident, Judge Fullerton, and Chicago, announced for to-morrow.

Thad. Stevens is the favorite in the pools for the great $25,000 running race, announced for next Saturday; Katie Pease, second choice; Joe Daniels, third choice; Alpha, Henry, Hardwood, Hubbard, and Hock-Hocking selling in the field. Col. Joseph Daniels and J. P. Gage arrived here last night.

A DISHONEST WAITER.

Henry Schaffer, a waiter in the employment of the eating saloon No. 376 Eighth avenue, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with grand larceny. The complainant, Emma Brown, stated that she dropped her purse, containing $32, while dining in the saloon, and that it was found by the prisoner, who spent the money instead of returning it to its rightful owner. The prisoner was arrested by Officer Dakin.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Herman Setki was yesterday committed for examination by Justice Otterbourg, on a charge of stealing a harness valued at $21, from Michael Noonan, of No. 174, East Seventy-fourth street. Sefki confessed his guilt and restored the plunder to its owner....George Partt, who on Saturday last, fired a shot at a Third avenue pawnbroker and another at the policeman who arrested him, was yesterday for the second time arraigned. The police having discovered a number of pawn tickets in his possession, and there being every reason to believe that Pratt was a thief, they were given time to investigate the matter. The pawn-tickets represented two packages of silver forks and spoons, pledged in McAleenan's pawnshop, corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue. One set was marked "M. E. G.," and the other "Germaine," evidently the property of the same party. The silverware was pledged by two young girls, Pratt's accomplices, whom the Police are still looking for. Pratt was committed for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—J. H. Belcher and wife, A. G. Luckey and wife, Capt. M. P. Anderson, Miss Clara Allen, Miss Ada Dumont, G. W. Willington, Miss Millie Vernon, Mrs. E. L. Barnes, G. F. Holmes, W. A. Fry, J. W. Gilbert, A. Wehner, M. Anderson, R. Robinson, Charles Robinson, T. Ferraty, Louis Mitchell, James Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:42 | Sun sets.....4:46 | Moon sets.. 6:05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:59 | Gov. Island..9:48 | Hell Gate..11:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Nov. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; E. C. Biddle, Fultz, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Pico, (Br.,) Hughes, Maracaibo, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.
Ship Pride of Canada, (Br.,) Lyell, Liverpool, Bowring & Archibald.
Barks Luctor et Emergo, (Dutch,) Haasnort, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hestia, (Ger.,) Pusch, Cette, Funch, Edye & Co.; Neversink, Jarvis, St. Thomas, D. W. I., Peniston & Co.; Thomas Brooks, Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.
Schrs. W. H. Keeney, Beers, Fernandina, Fla., Van Brunt & Brother; Washington, Berry, Indianola, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; Ida Bella, Fisher, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Dawn, (Br.,) Higgenson, Taganrog Oct. 8, Malta 17th, and Gibraltar 23d, with wool to Bowring & Archibald.
Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.
Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.
Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.
Ship Harkaway, (of London,) Constant, Manila 160 ds. with hemp and sugar to Peabody, Willis & Co. Sept. 3, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke bark Livinon, (Br.,) from Bombay for Liverpool; Oct. 6, lat. 02 S., lon. 33 W., passed an American ship steering S. W., showing signal with letters J. B. Q. V. on it.
Bark Mary Pratt, Savin, St. Johns, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Adelia Carlton, (of Boston,) Washburn, Manila June 2, with hemp and sugar to order—vessel to H. E. Moring. Oct. 5, in lon. 32 W., had light N. E. trades and fine weather. Oct. 2, lat. 4 03 S., lon. 28 30 W., spoke brig Kremlin, (of Boston,) from Fernandina, for Rio Janeiro.
Bark Lord Baltimore, (of London,) Huxford, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. Crossed the Equator Oct. 8, in lon. 43 19.
Bark M. E. Corning, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Hughes, Liverpool 54 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored at Sandy Hook, and has been ordered to Mobile.
Bark Montezuma, Briggs, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Piatt. Left in port brigs Ruby, for New-York in 7 ds.; Thomas Turrull, for New-Haven, do.
Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Chick, Guantanamo 26 ds, with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had strong N. and E. winds the entire passage; was 14 ds. north of Hatteras.
Bark Adelina, (Aust.,) Cragnes, Cork 50 ds., in ballast, to J. C. Seager. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 9 ds. north of Bermuda; Nov. 9, 45 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, passed bark Don Justo, (of Baltimore,) steering S. W.
Bark Arlington, (Norw.,) Palmstrom, Rotterdam 57 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather.
Brig Vesta, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Keefe, Yub Harbor, N. F., Oct. 9, via Boston, 4 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie.
Brig John Aviles, (of Boston,) Lindsley, Bangor, with lumber to order—vessel to H. W. Loud.
Brig Henry Perkins, Harrington, Boston, in ballast to A. D. Parker.
Brig James Miller, (of Bangor,) Parker, Arecibo, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.
Schr. A. D. Henderson, (of Boston,) Doane, Black River, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood and sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Nov. 2, no lat., &c., spoke brig Anita Owen, from Pascagoula, for Baltimore.
Schr. S. P. Hall, Turner, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Wilson Godfrey—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. John Gabriel, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to E. S. Powell.
Schr. Diadem, Groves, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.
Schr. C. Heaton, Young, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Ames, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Mary E. McLaughland, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Spinney, Wentworth, N. S., 17 ds., with 330 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.
Schr. Active, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Rockland, N. B., with stone to Sherwood & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.
Schr. Altavella, Joy, Ellsworth, with lumber to F. W. Jarvis.
Schr. Willie Harris, Tenney, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. M. Sewall, Haskell, Bluehill, Me., with stone, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. C. Rogers, Buzzell, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.
Schr. Robeina, Secord, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with lumber to S. L. Schuyler—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. Abner Taylor, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to J. Creed & Co.
Schr. Wm M. Everett, Pearce, Bath, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.
Schr. Nathaniel Stevens, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to William Cole.
Schr. Hattie Allen, Nesbit, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Minnie Spears, Lowry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Webster Kelly, Marshall, Deer Isle, Me., with guano for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. I. Errickson, Chase, Hartford.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Cole, Hartford.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Mott, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sarah Falconer, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Benjamin English, Strong, Providence.
Schr. Castilian, Fletcher, Providence.
Schr. L. Harline, Mason, Providence.
Schr. Delphi, Allen, Bristol.
Schr. Canary, Hart, Bristol.
Schr. Roanoke, Keefe, Taunton.
Schr. John Wright, Hart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John P. Carrington, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Ida Della Torre, Chase, Bristol, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Transit, Davis, Taunton.
Schr. W. Boardman, Peltou, Dighton.
Schr. N. L. Newton, Hammond, Providence, for Philadelphia.
WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Annie Ainslee, for London; Isabella, for Rio Janeiro; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Columbus, for Havana; Champion, for Charleston; Fanita, for Philadelphia; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; bark Maria Antonio, for Cadiz; brig J. Williams, for Richmond; schr. Enchantress, for Savannah.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Arr. bark Eliza Avelina, (Br.,) Munroe, from London, via Halifax; brigs Clytie, Fowler, from Malaga; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Bale, do.; schrs. Seth W. Smith, Bowers, from Pass Christian, Miss.; Alfred Keene, Pillsbury, from Port Royal, S. C.; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, from Port Johnson; Ned Sumpter, Pinkham, from Poughkeepsie; Madawaska, Turner, from Hoboken.
Below, steamers Mercedita, from Charleston, and Somerset, from Savannah.
Arr. schrs. Ringdove, Port Johnson; Delia C. Yates, Philadelphia; Pavilion, Weehawken; Abbott Lawrence, Hoboken; Sandalphon, New-York.
Cld. steamers Italy, Liverpool via New-York; Geo. Appold, Baltimore; brig Star, Barbados; schrs. E. P. Newcomb, Port Antonio, Jamaica; Chas. Sampson, Alexandria; Calvin F. Baker, Baltimore; H. B. Metcalf, Woodbridge, N. J.; brig Annie Gardiner, Norfolk; schrs. Benj. Young, St. Marc; Martha N. Hall, Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—Cld. steamers Lucille, Wilmington, and Wm. Kennedy, Providence.
Arr. schr. Bowdoin, Portland.
Below, steamer Saragossa, Savannah.
BRISTOL, Nov. 10.—Arr. 8th, schr. Pointer, New-York.
Arr. 9th, schr. A. H. Edwards, Philadelphia.
APPONANG—Arr. 8th, schr. Sharpshooter, Cold Spring.
GALVESTON, Nov. 10.—Arr. steamers Gussie, Havana; Clyde, New-York.
PORTLAND, Nov. 10.—Arr. brigs James Crosby, Bangor, for New-York; Caroline Gray, Rockland, for Key West; schrs. Dresden, Shulee, for New-York; Nellie, Calais, for do.; Ximena, Machias, for do.; Saarbuck and Diadem, Machias, for do.; W. H. Sargent, New-York; Royal Arch, Philadelphia; brigs Poteus, Port Johnson; M. E. Dana, Brunswick, Ga., for Falmouth and proceeded; schrs. Grace Webster, Baltimore; Frank Marion, do.
Cld., schr. Grace Davis, Matanzas, and steamer Chesapeake for New-York.
PENSACOLA, Nov. 10.—Arr. ship Andhild, (Norw.,) London; schr. G. H. Grey, Key West.
Cld. schrs. William Jones, New-York, and Mary Emily, New-Orleans.
PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—Arr. 9th, schrs. J. B. Clayton, Philadelphia; S. T. Wines, do.; Anthony Burton, South Amboy; John Crockford, do.; Fanny Fern, Newburg; John Stockham, Hoboken; L. M. Knowles, Machias.
Sld. schrs. Sunlight and Alexandria, for Philadelphia; Sarah A. Boice, do.; S. C. Tyler, New-York; William McCobb, do.; Laura H. Jones, do.
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 10.—Arr. steam-ship Lancaster, Mills, from Philadelphia.
Cld., British bark Sea, Trewern, for Liverpool; schr. Hattie S. Fuller, Smith, for New-York.
Sld., steam-ship Vicksburg, for New-York.
NEWPORT, Nov. 10.—Sld. 9th, schrs. Crown Prince (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.; Fleetwing, Gloucester; Fish Hawk, New-York, for Hyannis; J. H. Tripp, Chatham, for New-York; Sarah J. Gurney, Providence, for New-York; Watchful, do.
Sld. schr. Louisa, Somerset, for New-York.
NEWCASTLE, Del.—Noon—Nov. 10.—Passed up, steamer Alliance, from Richmond.
The brig Abbey Ellen, for Bangor, remains at anchor here.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—Arr. schr. Sergeant.
Sld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Cld. bark Maitland, for Cork.
Nov. 10.—Arr. ship Hermon, from Rio Janerio.
TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 10.—Arr. bark Johann Carl, (Ger.) from Bremen; steam-ship Tonawanda, from Philadelphia.
Sld. barks Jesse Gilbert, for Liverpool, and Ophir, for Bremen.
NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 10.—Arr. 9th, schr. Storm Child, New-York. 8th, schrs. J. W. Drisco, Bangor; Joy Bell, Bristol, Me.; Charter Oak, Bristol, Me.; Pinta, Bangor, for Virginia; J. M. Freeman, New-York; Revenue, New-York.
Sld. schr. Jacob M. Haskell, Baltimore.
NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 10.—Arr. 9th, schr. Willis Lane, Charleston; Ellis E. Sylvester, Providence, Yankee Blade, Calais.
Cld. schrs. Yankee Boy, Philadelphia; Charley Morton, New-York; R. T. Graham, New-York, and John Brooks, New-York.
MYSTIC, Nov. 10.—Arr. 9th, schrs. Success, Rondout Boaz, Belfast, Me.
STONINGTON, Nov. 10.—Arr. 9th, Emma C. Babcock, Hoboken.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10.—Arr. steam-ship South Carolina, from New-York.
Sld. steam-ship Flag, for Boston; schooner Jessie B. Smith, New-York; barks Architect, Bahia; Eldorado, (Norw.,) Hamburg; brig Urbanna, (Span.,) Cienfuegos.
NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 10.—Passed down brig Abbey Watson, for Boston; schrs. John S. Gilmore, for Norfolk; J. P. Marvel, for Richmond.
Passed up steamer Alice E. Preston, from Millville, N. J. A heavy fog prevailed this morning, but is now clearing up.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Arr. barks Ocean Traveler, Forney, Prospero Padre, Liverpool; brig Abby Thaxter, Bangor; schrs. Montana, Gardiner; Vicksburg, Bangor; Hattie E. Giles, New-York: E. McLain, Quincy Point; Julian Nelson, Boston; C. A. Beasly, St. Mary's, Ga.; Th. H. White, Fernandina; James S. Watson, Laneville; Agnes R. Bacon, Salem; schr. Rattlesnake, Boston.
Below, schr. Paul P. Keller, Lynn.
Cld. schr. Lunet, Barbados; steamers Williamsport, New-York; North Point, do.; bark Carl Johan, Antwerp.
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Cld. steamer Agnes, Havana.
Arr. brig Waverly, Baltimore.
South-west Pass, Nov. 10.—Arr. steamers Ellen, Cape San Antonio, Jamaica; Gracia; Life Brigade, Cadiz, for orders.
Pass a l'Outre, Nov. 10.—Arr. steamer Margaret, Havana; schr. Robert Ruff, Matanzas.
LEWES, Del., Nov. 10.—A heavy fog prevails, and nearly a dead calm.
BANGOR, Me., Nov. 10.—Sld. on the 9th, schrs Sinbad and Atlantic, for Boston.
SOMERSET, Nov. 10.—Arr. on the 9th, schrs. Elliot and Ed. Dow, Philadelphia.
Sld. schr. Mary Norwell, Philadelphia.
FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 10.—Arr. on the 8th, bark Frederick Hartwiz, from Cuxhaven Sept. 8, with cargo of scrap iron; schr. Entire, Poughkeepsie, on the 9th.
In the bay, bound up, schr. E. L. Dow.
Sld., schr. Oliver Jameson, New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 10.—Sld. on the 9th, brig Woodcock, Jamaica; schr. City of Gloucester, Gloucester.
ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 10.—Arr. bark Nornen, Barrow, (Eng.) brig Jeanne Main, Dunkirk; bark Syringa, Glace Bay; schrs. Lizzie G., Portland, and J. W. Scott, ——
Cld. schrs. Violet, Duke of Newcastle, and Unexpected, for Boston.
SINGAPORE, Nov. 7.—In port, ship Dewa, Gungadhur, for Boston, loading.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sld. for the United States, Domenico, Lanato, Ansgar.
Arr. out on the 10th inst., Mustang, Wanata, and P. G. Blanchard.
The American brig M. E. Leighton, from Genoa, for Philadelphia, via Bona, has arr. at the latter port leaky, and has discharged her cargo.
GLASGOW, Nov. 10.—The State Line steam-ship State of Nevada sld. hence on Sunday, at 6 A. M., for New-York.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—The steam-ship Abbottsford, from Philadelphia, was off Brow Head, at 7 A. M. to-day.
The Royal Mail Line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York Oct. 31, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 A. M. to-day.
BREST, Nov. 10.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Capt. Danre, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. here early this morning.
CARDIFF, Nov. 10.—The steam-ship Pembroke, Capt. Williams, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. here to-day.
MOVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York Oct. 31, for Glasgow, touched here to-day.
The Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotian, Capt. Richardson, from Quebec Oct. 30, for Liverpool, reached here to-day.
SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 10.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Oder, Capt. Oterndorp, from New-York Oct. 31, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

DIAMONDS.

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa, and the consequent throwing on the market of quantities of stones, mostly of inferior qualities, has so depressed prices that they are now lower than at any time since 1848.

First quality white stones, such as are known as "First Water," and the best of the second quality, are now in price far below their real value. At these low prices we have added largely to our stock of these grades, and now offer the largest stock of selected stones in this country.

Purchasers wishing to select from unset stones will find every size and weight in general use, and will receive our best assistance and advice in making selections.

Fine old India stones alone have been but little affected. They are rarely met with, and only in the hands of connoisseurs, be they dealers or not, who, knowing their rarity, are not willing to part with them at less than full value.

During extensive dealings for many years, we have collected, and always add to our collection of this class of stones when opportunity offers, so that we are generally prepared to furnish specimen stones.

The market is full of the lower grades of African stones, and many are tempted to purchase them on account of their seeming low prices; but we advise our customers to avoid them, as it is difficult to name a price at which they would be cheap.

TIFFANY & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments, and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never* yet seen *any Pianos which equal yours*.
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices reasonable. Terms easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., cor. Sixteenth st., N. Y.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES.
You can buy Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Spring, Hobby, and Shoo-fly Horses, Doll-Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c., at prices GREATLY REDUCED from former charges. Send for price list.
CRANDALL & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 569 3D AV., NEW-YORK.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.

RICH BRIDAL GIFTS.—TESTIMONIAL PIECES.—FAMILY SILVER.—FORKS AND SPOONS.—SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, LUNCH, &c., &c., OF STERLING PURITY ONLY.

AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
AND BY
Joseph Bachman & Sons,
No. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

SEND IMMEDIATELY

Your address for a Circular explaining the issue of the Bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York.

SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT,
MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874.

Drawn Series Bonds participating in the Second Premium Drawing for sale at

$40
EACH.

THIRD SERIES
DRAWING,
MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.

Every Bond bought before the Third Series Drawing participates therein. For sale at

$20
EACH.

Address, for Bonds and Circulars,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 23 Park Row, New-York.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)

Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

B. L. Solomon & Sons
Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in
Furniture Coverings
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and thereby able to take advantage of the reduced prices that goods can now be purchased at.
Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the City, and receiving the entire attention of all the members of our Firm in maintaining its well-known reputation, our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.
657 & 659 Broadway.

Aitken, Son & Co.,
18TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Elegant Sash Ribbons
Choice Shades in Millinery
RIBBONS, VELVETS, AND SILKS.

THE GENUINE
FRIEDRICHSHALL
BITTERWATER,
the most popular mineral water of Germany. Removes all obstructions, improves the appetite, but never debilitates. It regulates the functions of the digestive organs, the bowels, and the circulation, and thus mitigates and cures many diseases. It is particularly effectual in disorders accompanied by inactivity of the intestinal canal, habitual or temporary constipation. Hear the testimony of Sir Henry Thompson and of Prof. Liebig, recognized by the medical profession throughout Christendom as the highest authorities: "As an occasional aperient and a correcter of digestion, I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. It leaves the patient, as a rule, less constipated after discontinuing it than he was before, and may be taken habitually without lowering the system."—Sir Henry Thompson. The testimony of Baron Von Liebig "places the Bitterwater of Friedrichshall among the most efficacious in Europe and whose great value must be recognized by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects." The owners of this Water ship it to this country only in cases of twenty-four pint bottles, and it is for sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists. To the trade by
BOUCHE, FILS & CO.,
No. 37 Beaver st., Sole Agents.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. PERREGO, 85 Nassau St. N.Y.

FINE SETS, $1 50 TO $50.
BEAUTIFUL
COAL VASES, $3 50 TO $30.
First-class HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINA and GLASSWARE, at very low prices at
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE BUILDING, CORNER STORE.

NEW-ENGLAND SASH LOCK.
The best in use; keeps windows from rattling; room may be ventilated and the window locked in any desired position; is particularly adapted to upper story of houses; it prevents children opening it; keeps them from falling out. RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING CO., Agents.

VANILLA BEANS.—MEXICAN VANILLA BEANS every quality, from very finest to ordinary at very lowest market prices for cash. TAFT & TYLER, Importers, No. 54 Cedar st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 N. C. Sp. Tax, 3d class 7	800 Del., L. & W. 109
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st 90	2900 Union Pacific 35¾
800 West. Union 79⅞	300 do 36
400 do 79⅝	100 do b3. 36½
400 do 79½	100 do 36
120 Han. & St. Jo. 25½	100 do s10. 36⅜
100 do 26	300 do 36⅛
100 Pacific Mail 45⅝	300 Tol. & Wab. b3. 31½
100 do b3. 45⅝	1800 do 31⅜
800 do 45⅜	800 do s3. 31⅛
300 do s3. 45⅜	100 do 31⅜
300 do 45⅝	25 do 31½
700 do 45⅝	200 do .....c. 31¼
400 do 45⅝	200 do 31¼
100 Mich. Central 76⅞	100 do s3. 31¼
10 do 76⅞	100 do 31¼
100 do 76⅞	100 C., C. & I. C. 10
1500 Lake Shore 81⅞	200 St. Paul R. 34¾
600 do .....c. 81¾	100 do s3. 34½
17 do 81¾	200 do s3. 34¾
1100 do s3. 81⅝	100 do 34⅝
100 do 81⅞	100 do 34⅜
300 North-west s3. 39	100 do s3. 34½
100 do 39⅛	200 Ohio & Miss s3. 30⅞
500 do .....c. 39⅛	200 do 30⅞
500 do 39	1600 do 31
100 Erie Railway 28⅞	200 do .....c. 31
20 do 29	1300 Ohio & Miss. 31⅛
100 do b3. 28⅞	300 do s3. 31⅛
100 do s3. 28⅞	1800 do 31¼
100 do b3. 28⅞	600 do 31¼
300 Rock Island 99	200 do b3. 31¼
100 do .....c. 99	800 do s3. 31⅛
100 do 99	200 do 31⅛
100 do 99⅛	600 do s3. 31
100 N. Y. C. & H. b3.102⅛	1400 do 31

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$300 U. S. 6s, '81.R.118	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 ..... 117¾
$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.119	4,000 do b.c.c.117⅞
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new 117	7,500 do 12.117⅝
30,000 do 12.117⅛	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 118
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. sml. 117	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C 12.111⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ..... 114¾	50,000 do 111⅝
500 do .....small 114¼	500 U. S. 5s, '81, R 12.111⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 118	5,000 U. S. 6s, Currency b.c.118⅛
$5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R 112	10,000 do 118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s, new non-Fund. 7	300 Erie Railway.b.c. 28¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, old x-coup 55½	1500 do 28⅞
6,000 Tenn. 6s, new x-coup 55	1700 do b3. 29
5,000 Va. 6s, Con 55	200 do 29
10,000 Mo. 6s, Long 95	500 do 29⅛
1,000 St. L. Jack. & C. 1st 97	200 do b3. 29⅛
1,000 N.J.C. 1st new.107½	400 do 29¼
5,000 Am. D. Im. Co. 7s 98½	600 do 29⅜
4,000 M. & St. P. I. & D. Div 72½	700 do b3. 29⅜
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 95	300 do 29⅜
3,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Coup G. bds 81¾	1100 do 29½
4,000 do 81¾	200 Harlem 130½
2,000 do .....b.c. 82	600 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 81⅞
1,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 85	1400 do 81¾
2,000 C. C. C. & I. 1st.103	100 do .....c. 81⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 ..... 81½	1200 do s3. 81¾
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.105¾	300 do 81⅝
6,000 M. & Es. 7s, '71. 97¾	1300 do b3. 81½
5,000 do .....c. 98	500 do 81⅝
1,500 Ches. & O. 1st coup. on s20. 50¼	300 do 81⅝
2,000 L. Sou. C. 1st.102½	100 do 81½
1,000 Mich. C. 7s. 83.100	200 do b3. 81½
7,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 97	400 do 81½
16,000 C. & M. con. S. F. 94¼	1900 do 81⅝
10,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 79¾	100 Illinois Cen..b.c. 97
5,000 do 79	100 do 97¼
8,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 95	100 do 99
5,000 do 95¼	1700 U. Pac...b.c.s3. 36¼
4,000 West. Pac. 86	300 do b3. 36¼
3,000 Union Pac. 1st. 90¼	3000 do 36⅛
15,000 do 90⅛	2600 do b3. 36¼
10,000 do 90	1000 do s3. 36⅛
8,000 U. Pac. S. Fd. 75½	300 do s3. 36
1,000 do 75⅝	1100 do 36
2,000 do 75½	2600 do 36⅛
4,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.109	200 do s3. 35⅞
2,000 Consolidation Coal 1st with in. Cert. 86½	500 do 35⅞
11,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.104¾	2600 do 36
500 Cleve. & P. 4th 93	3000 do 36⅛
10,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st 90	1100 do b3. 36⅛
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1n. 73½	2400 do s3. 36¼
1,000 T. P. & W. con. 50	1600 do b3. 36⅛
1,000 T. & W. 2d.b.c. 69¾	300 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 39⅛
1,000 L. Island 1st. 89	100 do 39
5 Ger. Am. Bank 97	700 do 38⅞
40 Merchants' Bank 119	100 do 38⅞
200 Quicksilver Pf. 37	300 do 38¾
300 Con. Coal ...b.c. 46	100 do 38¾
200 At. & Pac. 19¾	100 do 38⅞
100 United States Ex. 64¼	100 Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 54¼
50 do 64	60 N. J. Central..b.c.106½
200 do .....b.c. 64¼	100 Chi. & R. I..b.c.b3. 99¼
100 do 64¼	100 do 99⅛
100 American Ex. 64¼	100 do 99⅛
300 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.s3.102	100 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b10 34⅜
100 do b3.102¼	300 do 34⅜
100 do 102⅛	600 do 34¼
300 West. Union..b.c. 79¾	500 do 34⅜
100 do 79¾	100 do 34⅜
300 do .....c. 79⅝	100 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 54
100 do 79⅝	200 Tol. W. & W.b.c. 31⅜
200 do 79⅝	100 do 31¼
700 do 79⅝	200 do 31¼
100 do 79⅝	300 do 31⅛
500 do s3. 79⅝	100 do 31⅜
100 do 79⅞	200 do 31⅛
200 do 79⅞	100 do 31¼
1300 do 79⅝	1500 do 31⅜
3000 do 79⅝	200 St. L. & I. M. 22
73 do 79⅝	100 Chi. B. & Q..b.c.102⅞
400 do b3. 79⅝	15 do 102½
300 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.s3. 45⅝	15 Chi. & Alton 101
100 do 45⅝	100 do 100⅞
400 do 45⅝	40 Dela. L. & W.b.c.109⅛
500 do b60. 45⅞	20 Morris & Es.b.c. 98⅜
100 do s3. 45⅝	20 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 14½
200 do 45⅝	100 do 14
400 do 45⅝	100 H. & St. J..b.c. 25¾
100 do 45⅝	100 do 25⅝
200 do s3. 45½	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 32⅜
100 do s3. 45⅝	2000 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 31
100 do b3. 45⅝	200 do s3. 30⅞
300 do 45⅝	100 do 30⅞
600 do 45⅝	100 do 31
60 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 65	600 do 31
100 Mich. Central.. 76¾	100 do 30⅞
20 do .....b.c. 76½	100 do 30⅞
	100 do 30⅞
	100 do 31
	1100 do 30⅞
	200 do 30⅞
	200 do 30⅞
	1500 do 31
	200 do 30⅞
	200 C. C. & I. C.b.c.s3. 9¾
	200 do b3. 9¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds. 95½	6000 Lake Shore R. 81¾
5,000 do 95⅛	2700 do .....c. 81⅝
3,000 N. J. Cen. Conv.102	2300 do s3. 81⅝
1,600 West. Union..b3. 79⅝	2000 do b3. 81⅞
100 do 79⅝	3300 do 81⅞
1300 do 79⅝	6600 do 82
500 Pacific Mail.. 45¼	3400 do 82⅛
100 do 45	2600 do 82
1300 do 45⅛	500 do 81⅞
100 do b3. 45⅛	300 do 82
1300 Union Pac..b3. 36⅛	100 do 82¼
100 do 36	200 St. Paul R. 34⅜
700 do 36¼	100 do 34¼
100 do b3. 36¼	500 do 34⅜
500 do 36⅜	300 do 34⅜
200 do 36	300 do 34¼
100 Erie Railway..s3. 29⅛	900 Tol. & Wab. R. 31⅜
400 do 29	500 do 31½
100 do b3. 29⅛	500 do s3. 31½
200 do 29⅛	203 Morris & Essex. 98⅜
100 do 29⅛	2400 Ohio & Miss. R. 31¼
500 do 29⅛	500 do .....c. 31¼
2000 do 29⅜	1600 do 31⅛
100 do 29⅛	100 St. Paul Pref..b3. 54¼
100 North-west ..s3. 39⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. R. 9⅞
100 do 39⅛	500 do b3. 10
300 N. W. Pref...b3. 55	180 do 10
200 Rock Island R. 99¼	100 do 10⅛
100 do s3. 99⅛	300 do 10¼
200 Fort Wayne.. 93⅛	550 do 10⅜
700 N. Y. C. & H. R. 102¼	600 do 10⅜
16 do 102⅛	100 do 10⅜
600 do 102⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 117½	$2,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.118⅛
5,000 do 117¼	2,500 U. S. 10-40 C.111⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ..... 118⅛	11,000 U. S. Currency 6s b.c.118¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. 95½	25 U. S. Ex. 64½
6,000 Va. 6s, Def. 13	100 Adams Ex. 118½
5,000 Ten. 6s, new ex-coup 55½	100 Mich. Cen...b.c. 77
	15 do 76½
15,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, c.110⅞	1700 L. S. & M. S.b.c.s3. 81⅞
2,000 do 111	400 do b3. 82
2,000 Erie 5th M. 99	1200 do 81⅞
12,000 M. & E. 7s, '71. b.c. b3. 98	400 do s3. 81⅞
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 3d. 98	200 do 81⅞
23,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 95¼	2000 U. Pac...b.c. 36
3,000 do 95⅛	500 do s3. 35⅞
45,000 U. Pac. 1st. 90⅛	300 do b3. 36
3,000 do 90¼	400 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 39⅛
1,000 U. Pac. S. F'd. 75⅝	200 do 39
11,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 79	800 do 39
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 68	10 Del., L. & W.b.c.109¼
2,000 N. J. Cen. Conv.102	200 Chic., M. & St. P. b.c. b10. 34⅜
1,500 H. & St. Jo. 8s. conv. 82	100 do 34⅜
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.107	600 do 34⅜
400 West. U. Tel..b.c. 79⅝	300 do s3. 34¼
2400 do 79⅝	100 T., W. & W. b.c.s3. 31¼
100 do s3. 79⅝	300 do 31⅛
100 do 79⅝	50 Chic. & Alt. b.c.s3.100
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 29⅛	6 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 98½
100 do b3. 29⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 25¾
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 45⅝	400 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 31
200 do b.c.b3. 45¼	10 do 30¾
300 do s3. 45⅛	100 do 31⅛
200 do b10. 45⅛	300 do 31⅛
300 do s10. 45⅛	500 do 31¼
100 do s30. 45⅛	800 do b3. 31¼
400 do b3. 45¼	400 do 31⅛
600 do 45⅛	200 C., C. & I. C. b.c. 10⅛
600 do b3. 45	300 do 10¼
400 do b3. 45	200 do 10⅛
1100 do 45	100 do b3. 10¼
500 do 44⅞	100 P. R. of Mo.b.c.b3. 40

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 90¼	2800 Lake Shore..b3. 81⅞
100 At. & Pac. Tel. 19⅛	300 do 81⅞
100 West. Union. 79¾	1500 do s3. 81⅜
300 do 79⅜	1000 do 81⅝
200 do s3. 79⅝	400 N. Western 38⅞
200 Quicksilver.. 31	400 do s3. 38¾
100 Quicksilver Pf. 37½	25 Union Pacific 36⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.b3.102¼	400 do 36
200 Harlem 130	1000 do 36
200 Pacific Mail.. 44⅞	500 do s3. 35⅞
100 do b3. 45	300 Tol. & Wabash 31⅛
100 do 44⅞	1700 do 31¼
400 do s3. 44⅞	100 Rock Island s3. 99
300 do 44⅞	50 do 98⅞
1400 do 44¾	100 do 98⅞
300 Erie Railway. 29⅛	100 St. Paul 34⅜
100 do 29⅛	100 St. Paul Pf. 54¼
500 do s3 29	300 Ohio & Miss. 31
100 do 29⅛	100 do 30⅞
70 Mich. Central 77	100 C., C. & I. C. 10⅛
100 do 77	100 Pac. R. of Mo. 40
100 Han. & St. Jo. 26	

TUESDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

There was very little of interest financially to-day, either at home or abroad. The London advices reported a firmer market for Consols and American securities. At London the rate of discount in open market is 3¾ ₱ cent., or ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank rate.

There was increased activity in the money market, and call loans ranged from 2½ to 4 ₱ cent., with the late loans at 3½@4 ₱ cent. The advance in the rates of interest was received with satisfaction by money-lenders who have been compelled to loan their capital at very cheap rates for months past. On the recent rise in speculative securities there was considerable realizing by the larger class of operators, and to this shifting process on the Stock Exchange the increased dearness of money is attributed. There is no change in the discount market, and prime merchant paper is taken at 5½@7 ₱ cent. The National Bank notes received at Washington to-day, for redemption, amounted to $415,000. The Treasury also received $6,000,000 5-20 bonds for redemption. The exports of domestic produce from this port for the week ending to-day, were $5,161,241. The foreign exchanges were firm and closed at $4 83¾@$4 85 for bankers' 60 day's sterling, $4 88¼@$4 88½ for demand, and $4 90 for cable transfers. The gold speculation was quiet and steady, opening and closing at 110¼, with some sales in the interim at 110⅛. On gold loans the rates were 1 and 2 per cent. for carrying and flat.

On the Stock Exchange there was less activity in the speculative list, and prices were irregular. During the fore part of the day Lake Shore was run up to 82¼, an advance of 1 ₱ cent.; Illinois Central and Erie also advanced 1 ₱ cent., and Michigan Central and C., C. and I. C., ⅞ ₱ cent.; but the improvement in the other shares was only ⅛@½ ₱ cent. The advance in Lake Shore, which strengthened the whole market, brought out good sellers, and during the afternoon the stock declined to 81¾. This had an unfavorable effect upon the general speculation, and at the close the market was heavy and lower. Pacific Mail was conspicuously weak in the final sales and sold down to 44⅝, a decline of 1 ₱ cent. from the highest point. Union Pacific closed at 35⅞ against 36⅜ at the opening. The weakness in these two stocks was the result of some apprehension as to a successful issue of the pending negotiations. Erie was weak at the close, and fell off ½ ₱ cent. The speculation in this stock has been conducted with very little confidence since the reports of the London accountants and Capt. Tyler were given to the public. Western Union ranged from 79¾ to 79⅜, and closed at the lowest point. North-west closed at 38⅞, after selling at 39⅜. The late afternoon decline in the other shares was ⅛ to ½ per cent. Government bonds were firm, and the dealings moderate; Railroad bonds were active and strong, with a further advance in the Pacific issues. State bonds were steady on small transactions.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $173,000 for interest on public debt, and $488,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $404,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	118⅛	118⅛
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¾@$4 85	$4 84¾@$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	102¼	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	99	98⅞
Pacific Mail	45⅝	44⅝
St. Paul Common	35	34⅛
St. Paul Preferred	54¼	54¼
Western Union	79⅛	79⅝
Union Pacific	36⅜	35⅞
Lake Shore	81⅜	81⅞
Toledo and Wabash	31½	31⅛
North-western Common	39⅜	38⅞
North-western Preferred	55	54⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109
New-Jersey Central	106½	106½
Panama	115	115
Erie	28¾	29¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	10	10⅛
Harlem	130	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	2,316
Harlem	130½	130	400
Erie	29⅛	28¾	14,120
Lake Shore	82¼	81¼	50,017
Wabash	31¾	31¼	19,825
North-western	39⅜	38⅞	6,400
North-western Pref.	55	54¾	300
Rock Island	99¼	98⅞	2,050
Fort Wayne	93⅛	93⅛	20
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅞	34⅛	5,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	54¼	54	300
Morris & Essex	98⅜	98⅜	229
Del., Lack. & Western	109	109	650
New-Jersey Central	106½	106½	50
Michigan Central	77⅛	76¼	615
Illinois Central	98	97	300
Union Pacific	36⅜	35⅞	35,525
Iron Mountain	22	22	200
C., C. & Ind. Central	10¼	9⅞	4,080
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¼	25⅝	720
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	32¾	32⅜	100
Ohio & Miss.	31¼	30⅞	28,410
C., C., C. & I.	65	65	60
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103	102⅞	215
Chicago & Alton	101	100	165
Western Union	79⅞	79⅜	15,873
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19⅛	19⅛	300
Pacific Mail	45⅝	44⅝	17,000
Quicksilver	31	31	200
Quicksilver Pref.	37½	37	200
Consolidated Coal	46	46	100
Adams Express	118½	118½	100
Am. Mer. Union Express	64¾	64¼	150
U. S. Express	65	64¼	225
At. & Pac. Pref.	14½	14¼	120
Pac. of Mo.	40	40	200
Total			199,535

The latest quotations for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119⅛	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	111¼	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111¼	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	114⅞	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	117⅛	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117⅞	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117⅞	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112	112¼
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112⅞	113
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111½	111⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111½	111⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	95¼	95½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85½	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$27,552,000
Gold balances	1,163,600
Currency balances	1,283,254

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$74,872,106
Currency balances	2,798,452
Gold exchanges	4,453,252
Gold balances	788,092

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83 ..... 36¼	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75 ..108
Alabama 8s, '86 41	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76 ..108
California 7s 112½	N. C. 6s, old, J & J.. 27½
Connecticut 6s 104	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 27
Georgia 6s 75	N.C.N.C.R., Ja. & Ju. 43
Ga. 7s, new bds 89	N.C.N.C.R. Ap. & O. 43
Ga. 7s, Indorsed 83¼	N.C.N.C.R.co.Ja.&J. 33
Ga. 7s, Gold bds 73½	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O. 33
Indiana 5s 101	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 18
Illinois coup, 6s, '77.102	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 17
Illinois coup, 6s, '79.102	N. C. new bs, J. & J. 15
Illinois War Loan ..102	N. C. new bs. A. & O. 12½
Kentucky 6s 101	N. C. Sp. T., Class 1. 6
Louisiana 6s 27	N. C. Sp. T., Class 2. 6
La. new bonds 24	N. C. Sp. T., Class 3. 6
La. 6s, new, F. D. 22	Ohio 6s, '75 101
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 22½	Ohio 6s, '81 ..... 103⅝
La. 6s, Levee bds 27⅝	Ohio 6s, '86 106
La. 8s, Levee bds 28	Rhode Island 6s 104
La. 8s, Levee bds, '75 27	South Carolina 6s 25½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..103	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July 21
Michigan 6s, '83 103	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 21
Mo. 6s, due in '74 ..... 101¼	S. C. Fund. Act '66.. 20
Mo. 6s, due in '75 ..... 101⅛	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 17
Mo. 6s, due in '76 98	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 17
Mo. 6s, due in '77 97	S. C. 7s of '88 17
Mo. 6s, due in '78 ..... 95½	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 7
Mo. 6s, due in '79 ..... 95½	Tenn. 6s, old 72
Mo. 6s, due in '80 ..... 95½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-cp.. 55½
Fund. bds. due in '94 93	Tenn. 6s, new bds 73
L. bs. due '81 to '91 inc 94⅞	Tenn. 6s, new ex-cp. 55
Assy. or Un. due '92. 93	Tenn. 6s, new series. 54¾
Han. & St. Jo. due '75.101⅛	Texas 10s of '76 ..... 96½
Han. & St. Jo. due '86. 93½	Virginia 6s, old 37
Han. & St. Jo. due '87. 93½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 36
New-York R. B'y L..108⅜	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 36
N. Y. Coup. B'y L..108⅜	Va. 6s, Con. bds 55
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75 ..110	Va. 6, ex-mat. coup.. 52
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77 ..110	Va. 6s, ex.mc. 2d s.. 41½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78 ..110	Va. 6s, Def. bds 12
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91 ..114	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..105½	Buffalo & S. L. 7s ..102
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..101	K. & W. P., 1st 86
Bos. H. & E. G. 30	Lake Shore D. bds... 97¼
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. 50	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st.102
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st. 50½	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st. 99½
Chic. & Alton 1st..105½	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d. 94
Joliet & Chic. 1st 106	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 98¾
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 90¼	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S.F.109
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.111½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 100½
Chic., R. I. & Pac. ..106½	N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 96⅞
C. R. of N. J. 1st n...107	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E. 92
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d... 99	N. Y. C. 7s, '76 ..... 102½
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.101	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.110⅛
Am. D. & I. bds 98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.110¼
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D. 80	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.'85.107¼
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D. 84	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 ... 99½
M. & S. P. 1st I. & M. D. 74	Harlem 1st, 7s, Coup.107½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 76	Harlem 1st, 7s, Reg.107½
Chic. & N. W. S. F. 102	North Mo. 1st 81½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 84½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 94⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 94½	Ohio & Miss. Con 93
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs. 81½	Ohio & Miss. 2d. C.. 78
Chic. & N. W. R. G. bs. 80	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.. 95
Gal. & Chic. Ext 102½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds..109
Chic. & Mil. 1st 99½	Western Pac. bds ... 85½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S.F.102½	Union Pac. 1st bds.. 89⅞
Del., L. & W. 1st 100½	U. P. Land Grants 7s. 87½
Del., L. & W. 2d 106	U. P. In. past due ... 90
Del., L. & W. 7s C..110	U. P. Snk. Fund 75⅝
Morris & Essex 2d..102½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st ... 81
Morris & Essex C... 94	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d 70
Mor. & E. 7s of '71.. 97¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..109
Erie 1st Ext 102	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d... 95
Erie 3d 7s, '83 99	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F. 97½
Erie 4th 7s, '80 ..... 96½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d 99¾
Erie 5th 7s, '88 ..... 97¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th... 93
B., N. Y. & E. 1st. '77. 89	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 67
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 21
Han. & St. J. 8s C.. 80½	St. L. & I. M. 1st 86½
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.100	St. L. & I. M. 2d 58½
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 80	A. & T. H. 1st 101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.. 99¼	A. & T. H. 2d, Pre.. 88
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.102½	B. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.. 92
Cleve. & Tol. S. F ... 104¼	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 80
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds. 98	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 71
C., P. & A. old bds..102½	Tol. & W. 1st S. L. D. 72
C., P. & A. new bds. 96	Tol. & W. 2d 69¾
D., M. & T. bds 99	Tol. & W. Cons. C.. 56
Buffalo & Erie n. bs. 98¼	Great West. 1st, '88. 86½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American 148	Hanover 100
American Exchange ..111	Imp. and Traders' ..200
Central National 100	Irving 131
Chatham 137	Mechanics' 136
Chemical 1500	Merchants' 119
City 300	Peoples' 140
Commerce 116	Phenix 100½
Corn Exchange 120	Republic 104⅛
First National 200	St. Nicholas 107
Fourth National 100	Union 134

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad reports its earnings,

For the week ending Nov. 7, 1874	$104,900
Corresponding week in 1873	98,147
Increase	$6,753

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Lead, pigs	750
Bees-wax, pks	1	Leather, sides	20,643
Beans, bbls	295	Pea-nuts, bushels	428
Cotton, bales	4,213	Oil-cake, pks	270
Flour, bbls	10,192	Beef, pks	2,103
Meal, bbls	296	Pork, pks	2,724
Meal, bags	380	Cut-meats, pks	630
Wheat, bushels	49,241	Lard, tcs	724
Corn, bushels	77,901	Lard, kegs	100
Oats, bushels	23,859	Butter, pks	3,348
Malt, bushels	750	Cheese, pks	7,631
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Rice, pks	88
Barley, bushels	9,600	Resin, bbls	1,256
Peas, bushels	15,922	Spirits Turp., bbls	80
Seed, bags	280	Spelter, pieces	1,497
Copper, cakes	170	Sugar, bbls	161
Eggs, bbls	1,689	Syrup, bbls	10
Grease, pks	12	Tea, pks	3
Hops, bales	210	Tobacco, hhds	933
Hides, No.	132	Tobacco, pks	381
Hides, bdls	399	Tallow, pks	580
Lubri. Oil, bbls	80	Whisky, bbls	311

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Pride of Canada, for Liverpool—11,997 bushels Wheat, 5,194 Trenails, 15 logs Maple, 2,656 bags Oil-cake, 1,850 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Pico, for Maracaibo—20 pks. Glassware, 13 cases Sewing-machines, 6 cases Lard, 20 cases Petroleum, 8 cases Crackers, 520 reams Paper.

By the bark Hestia, for Cette—790 tons Residuum.

By the bark Luctor and Emergo, for Rotterdam—11,314 bushels Corn, 3,580 bushels Wheat, 3,520 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Are very quiet at old figures. We quote: $6 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been selling to a limited extent only, on the previous basis as to values. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been offering quite moderately, especially foreign, but the demand has been light, and values have been nominally unchanged. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Trade has been slow, with prices nominally unaltered. Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@18c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been very dull throughout, with values quoted more or less nominal. The stock in first hands has been increased to 28,770 bags by the arrival of the Lord Baltimore, bringing 5,670 bags. In other descriptions a light business has been in progress, at about previous rates. One or two small invoices of Costa Rica were reported sold within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@21c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½@19½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@21c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and weak for early delivery, with values more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,335 bales, (of which 609 bales were placed on last evening,) including 312 bales to shippers, 872 bales to spinners, and 151 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15¾c. ₱ lb. The business for forward delivery has been moderate, opening at a shade easier prices, but closing more firmly. The receipts at the shipping ports have been very large, with Liverpool quoted quiet, but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,100 bales, of which 3,800 bales were on last evening, and 12,300 bales to-day, with 1,100 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; December, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; January, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; February, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; March, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; April, 15 13-16c.; May, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c., and June, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c. ₱ lb., leaving off firmly on this basis. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,213 bales, including 1,568 bales from Charleston; 420 bales from Wilmington; 454 bales from Port Royal; 206 bales from Baltimore, and 1,565 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 28,021 bales, and thus far this week 83,665 bales, against 72,536 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 879,271 bales, against 662,368 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 39,283 bales; to the Continent, 11,133 bales; stock in New-York, 81,140 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 447,277 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—Have been moderately sought after within the range of from 23c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 28½c.@31c. for fine to strictly choice marks.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in very liberal supply and slack request at irregular prices.

FISH—Trade has been on a moderate scale in most descriptions, with prices generally quoted about steady. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7 75; Smoked Herrings at 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 05 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour, with the advantage as to prices generally in favor of buyers, though good to choice lines of regular shipping Extras have been held with exceptional firmness, in view of the reduced offerings. The demand for shipping stock has been comparatively fair, and for most other grades limited. The sales since our last have been 15,200 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75, chiefly at $3 25@$3 50; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 70@$4 35, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 05, mainly at $4 90@$5; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5@$5 75; very poor to choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 65@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $4 80@$5 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5@$6 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, $5@$7; Western White, do. Extras, $5 25@$7 85; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $5@$7 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher....Included in the sales have been 5,750 bbls. Shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, partly Winter Wheat Extras, for the West Indies and South America....Southern Flour has been comparatively quiet at drooping prices, with the offerings reported as more urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 25 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 25@$8 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in better demand and quoted a shade higher, ranging from $4 10@$5 30 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 825 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 30 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Cornmeal has been in fair request at about previous rates. We quote the range at from $4@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme for job lots; $4 35@$4 60 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,150 bbls., including 500 bbls. Western at $4 15 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling slowly, in lots, at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been inactive within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl.....Buckwheat Flour has been in quite moderate demand within the range of $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs., the latter an extreme.

FRUIT—The market shows firmness for the leading kinds, on a moderately active movement. Valencia Raisins have been in particularly good request, closing stronger. Sales embrace 850 bxs. new Layer Raisins at $2 95@$3; 1,200 bxs. new Loose Muscatel do., at $3 75@$3 85; 1,500 bxs. new Valencia do., at 10c.@10¼c., closing at 10¼c.; 300 bbls. currants, at 6¼c.; small lots of Leghorn Citron, at 34c.; 50 cases Layer Figs, 200 bxs. Prunes, and 800 bxs. Sicily Shelled Almonds, on private terms; 30 casks Turkey Prunes, on the basis of 12¼c.@12½c. for new.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted less attention from shippers and millers, and has been quoted rather easier in price, closing dull. Winter Wheat has been in fair demand, especially the better grades, which have been quoted firm on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 10 for fair to strictly prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly car stock; $1 07@$1 08 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, from cars and afloat; $1 05½@$1 07 for ordinary to prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring, and $1 08 for very choice do.; $1 02@$1 05½ for poor to choice new No. 3 Spring; $1 12@$1 16 for old No. 2 Spring, odd lots; $1 07 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed; $1 15@$1 22 for new and old No. 1 Spring; $1 02@$1 22 for ungraded Spring; $1 15@$1 23 for poor to choice Red Western mainly at $1 23 for Choice, afloat, and $1 18@$1 23 for about fair to strictly choice car lots; $1 23@$1 28 for fair to extra choice Amber Western, (including 16,000 bushels extra choice Michigan, to arrive, at the latter rate;) $1 28@$1 37 for poor to very choice White Western, and $1 23@$1 25 for Canada Wheat, in bond, called White, the latter rate for very good....Corn has been in less demand, especially for export, and quoted lower, closing tamely and heavily, under more urgent offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels, at 91½c.@93½c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at 92c.@92½c. for good to prime, afloat; 83c.@86c. for new Mixed do., car lots, the latter rate for choice. Also, 8,000 bushels prime old Mixed Western, to arrive within this month, at 92c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been in more demand and quoted stronger in price, ranging from 90c.@95c. for poor to strictly prime, with a boat load of Canada, in bond, reported sold at the latter rate....Barley has been quoted firmer and more active, with sales reported of 19,500 bushels Canada West, in store, at $1 50; 10,000 bushels do. afloat at $1 55 for choice; 6,000 bushels Canada East at $1 25; 3,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1 40; 2,000 bushels two-rowed do. at $1 30, and 36,000 bushels Hungarian and Danubian, to arrive, at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel.....Barley Malt quiet, within the range of $1 35@$1 70 ₱ bushel; a car load of two-rowed State sold at $1 35; and two car loads of six-rowed do. at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Canada Peas, quoted higher on light offerings, but without activity; quoted, in bond, at $1 12 ₱ bushel, with a boat-load reported sold....Buck-wheat dull, and quoted at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been held rather above the views of buyers, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted for prime samples on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels at 61c.@64c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, car stock, with 63½c. bid for prime afloat; 63c.@65½c. for White Western; 64c.@65½c. for White State; 63c.@64c. for Mixed do., and 63½c. for Black do. afloat....Feed quiet within the range of $21@$32 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw without important alteration.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally quiet, with Bags quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11¾c.@12c. The main business has been in domestic Cloth, of which 2,200 rolls were sold on private terms.

HARDWARE—Has been in quite moderate request yet generally quoted about steady as to values on the leading kinds of stock.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after with shipping grades at 55c.@60c., for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@95c. Clover, 50c.@65c. Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been in limited request, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c., and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been more sought after within the previous range; 1,500 bales sold on private terms. Market otherwise dull and irregular; 250 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¼c., and 280 bales do., in lots, at 2⅜c.@2½c., currency, ₱ lb. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c.@2⅜c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been very quiet to-day; values quoted about as before; sales, 300 dry Texas and 500 wet salted Texas on private terms, and 800 City slaughter at 11¼c.

METALS—There has been a good demand noted for Ingot Copper at full prices, with sales of 450,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 22⅜c.@22⅝c. for early deliveries. Copper products have been in moderate request, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been selling slowly in lots from yard at previous prices, which have been considered extreme figures; some 600 tons, of recent receipt, had been disposed of previous to arrival. We quote: Eglington at $37; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness, $41@$42. American Pig-iron has been offered with more urgency, leading to increased depression and irregularity as to values, without causing much activity. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tons Crane, at the works, at equal to $25 75 ₱ ton. The business in other kinds has been light at about quoted rates. We quote: American Pig, $22 50@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$26 50; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails at $48 50@$50, gold; American Rails, at works, $55@$58; Old Rails at $30@$34; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold....Pig-lead has been in very moderate demand, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 80, and American at $6 25@$6 35, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been quiet at 6¾c.@7c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery....American Steel inactive at unchanged prices....Regulus Antimony has been in request on the basis of 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb....Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb....Pig-tin has been quite dull, with Straits quoted at 21c.@21¼c., gold; English at 20¾c.@21c., gold; Refined English, 21¼c.@21½c., gold; Banca, 25c., gold. Tin Plates have been inactive and quoted rather weak as to values. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 37½@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½....Zinc has been in some demand, on the basis 8⅞c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—There has been some increase in the stock of Foreign in first hands, wholly of Porto Rico and English Island; but holders have not been urgent in their offerings, and have been claiming comparatively full prices for desirable qualities, thus tending to check business. The demand from all sources has been very moderate; exceptionally so for refining purposes, refiners having pretty generally ceased operations. The inquiry for the Canadian market has been light, and from the jobbing trade also limited; 39 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 43c. ₱ gallon. With the more liberal offerings of new crop New-Orleans, and the much lower range of values on this description of stock, more demand has been noted for the better qualities at the current rates. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at 72c.@75c., the latter an extreme, closing at 73c.@74c. for choice, and 72c. for prime; and 450 bbls., at auction, nearly all within the range of 72c.@73½c., but including a few small lots at 75c.@76c. for fancy. Old crop New-Orleans has attracted but little attention and has been somewhat nominal in price. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 44c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@74c. for prime to very choice. Syrups have been in less request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted firm on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls., but has been quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less sought after, and quoted rather less firm in price; Strained, $2 30@$2 35. Sales 225 bbls. Strained at $2 35; 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 62½@$3 12½ ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull at $2 50@$2 75; City Pitch at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand for early delivery, with merchantable quoted at 35½c. ₱ gallon. Sales 400 bbls., December option, at 36½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Whale and Sperm Oils at steady rates. Linseed has been in more request and quoted stronger and bouyant in price. Lard Oil has been quiet and somewhat irregular as to values. Menhaden has been in less confident demand within our range. Cotton Seed Oil has been held more firmly for prompt delivery, in view of the very scant supply available, but the market has been without notable activity. Most other descriptions of stock have been comparatively slow of sale. We quote Crude Whale, 58c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 12½, for good to strictly prime, and 85c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@59c.; Linseed-oil from 78c.@79c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@43c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47c.@50c.; Yellow do. 57c.@60c.; White do., 64c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 15; Cocoa-nut-oil, 10c.@13c. At New-Bedford sales were made of 1,025 bbls. Humpback and South Sea Whale, for manufacturing, at 60c.; a small lot of inferior Crude Sperm at $1 58, for manufacturing, and 680 bbls. Crude Sperm, for export, at $1 65 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted steady on the basis of 5⅛c. in bulk, on a moderate demand; 1,000 bbls. sold....Refined has been inactive at 11⅛c. here, and 10¾c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, quiet at 16¾c.@17c. ₱ gallon....Of City Naphtha, 2,500 bbls. sold at 10½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price, but not very active; sales, for early delivery, embracing 650 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $19 75@$20; and 100 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $19 25@$20 25, with Extra Prime at $16 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. And, for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess, November option, at $19 75 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand on the steady basis of 8c.@8¼c. for City....Cut-meats have been in fair request, with sales reported of 12,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c.; 10 bxs. do. at 10½c.; 1,500 pieces fresh stock, including Bellies at 9c., Hams at 9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 11⅜c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c.; and Smoked Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, Winter options, held at 7c....Bacon, wanted, and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 125 boxes City Long Clear at 10½c. Short Clear, December and January option, offering at 9⅞c....The business in Lard has been unusually extensive, at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb., chiefly on speculative account, the inquiry from the short interest having been quite urgent. The dealings have been mainly in options for forward delivery, on which the very latest prices indicated a reaction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb. from the highest figures of the day. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 180 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 14¼c.@15c., closing at 15c.; 220 tcs. new do., to arrive next week, at 14⅜c., closing at 14⅜c.@14½c.; 160 tcs. of City Steam at 14@14½c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13¾c.@14c.; 200 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 15c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., November option, at 13⅝c.; subsequently held as high as 14c.; 6,500 tcs. January at 12¾c.@12 15-16c., closing at 12¾c.@12 13-16c.; 1,500 tcs. January and Februry, at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c.; 1,750 tcs. February at 12 15-16c.@13 1-16c.; 5,000 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, at 12 13-16c.@13c., closing at 12 13-16c.; 5,950 tcs. seller six months, at 12¾c.@12 13-16c., but reported as available at the close at 12⅝c., making the aggregate business in options on Western Steam, as reported, 20,950 tierces. And of Refined, 500 tcs. November at 14⅜c.@14½c.; and 1,000 tcs. January at 13⅜c. ₱ lb.....Beef has been in limited demand, yet without important changes in values. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $10@$11 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $19 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams in demand at $22@$23 for best Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

SUGARS—Raw have been again quoted nominally a shade lower, on more liberal offerings, and a very limited inquiry. Refiners have been purchasing very sparingly in view of the slow trade and declining tendency in the refined product. Sales were made to-day of only 36 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c., 56 bxs. Clayed at 8⅞c., and 4,300 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c.; and last evening, 2,153 bags St. Domingo at 7⅝c. ₱ lb. We quote (nominally) fair Refining, 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugars at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Melado, 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been comparatively slow of sale, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been moderately sought after, with Western Corn quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 6½c. for new. Wheat, in bbls., 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been in light demand since our last, with Virginia quoted at $52 50@$60.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been fairly active and firm; sales equal to 190,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8⅜c.@9c. ₱ lb....Stearine in demand, with best City quoted up to 14¼c.@16½c., and Western at 16⅛c.; sales, 20 tcs. Choice at 16⅛c.; and for delivery at the West, 250 tcs., December option, at 13⅜c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a dull and weak market; sales 350 half-chests Green and 650 half-chests Japan. The auction sale was at lower figures, including 2,800 pks. at 20c.@31c. for Oolong; 26c.@53½c. for Gunpowder; 25c.@43c. for Imperial; 26½c.@44c. for Young Hyson; 23c. for Twankay, and 40c. for Souchong. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 38c.@$1 25; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@$1 20; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 26c.@$1; Souchong, common to finest, 35c.@80c.; Congou, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@85c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Holders have been offering supplies with reserve, and have been insisting on very full prices, checking business, while the demand has been fairly active, chiefly for Kentucky Leaf and domestic Seed Leaf, Spanish product having been moving rather slowly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@20c.; 30 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 8c.; 100 cases 1870 do., on private terms; 107 cases 1873 State at 15c.; 65 cases 1873 Pennsylvania, and 57 cases 1873 Ohio Wrappers on private terms; 132 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 8½c.; 1100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c.; and 200 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 15 ₱ lb. We quote Kentucky thus: Common Lugs, 10½c.@12c.; Good Lugs, 11¼c.@13c.; Low Leaf, 12½c.@12½c.; Medium Leaf, 14c.@17c.; Good Leaf, 15¼c.@19c.; Fine Leaf, 16½c.@21c.; Select Leaf, 18¼c.@25c. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@16c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 35c.@55c.; Connecticut, assorted lots, 18c.@30c.; Massachusetts, assorted lots, 18c.@30c.; New-York, assorted lots, common, 9c.@11c.; New-York, assorted lots, good to fine, 12c.@18c.; Pennsylvania, assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio, assorted lots, 10½c.@13½c.; Wisconsin, assorted lots, 8½c.@10c. Crops of 1871 and 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers, 15c.@30c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Selections, 30c.@40c.; New-York Fillers, 7c.@8c.; New-York Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; New-York, assorted lots, common, 9c.@11c.; New-York, assorted lots, good to fine, 12c.@18c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 9c.@11c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 18c.@40c.; Pennsylvania, assorted lots, 11c.@20c.; Ohio, assorted lots, 11c.@12c.; Wisconsin, assorted lots, 8½c.@9½c.; old crop, Connecticut and Massachusetts, 10c.@12c. And Spanish, thus: Havana, Common, 70c.@80c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, $1 05@$1 15; Yara, assorted lots, 85c.@95c. And Manufactured, thus: Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@33c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@80c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quoted decidedly higher, on lighter offerings and a fair demand, with sales reported of 350 bbls., at $1@$1 01, closing at $1 01. Also, 100 bbls. Alcohol at equal to 98½c. ₱ proof gallon.

WOOL—With the more desirable grades of stock offering very reservedly, and the demand showing rather more urgency in the requirements of manufacturers, prices have been quoted firm, as a rule, and in instances stronger and buoyant. The trade call has been somewhat brisker, but considerable difficulty has been experienced in making purchases of any large amounts of stock, holders insisting on rates much above the views of buyers. The recent receipts of stock from all sources have been very moderate, and present indications are not encouraging as to the probability of important early additions to the available supplies. These circumstances, together with the continued ease in the money market, tend to stiffen the views of sellers. The later reports relative to Woolen goods are of a freer movement, tending to stimulate purchases of the raw material. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, within the range of 50c.@57c.; 60,000 lbs. unwashed stock, part 40c.; 5,000 lbs. scoured at 75c.@80c.; 285 bales and 5,000 lbs. California Spring at 31¼c.@35c.; 80 bales and 5,000 lbs. California Fall on private terms; 145 pks. and 3,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@48c.; 28,000 lbs. Combing, part at 48c. for Unwashed; 50 bales Oregon at 39c.@41c.; 8,000 lbs. Mixed Georgia at 22c.@32c.; 38,000 lbs. Texas at 24c.@33c., and 20 bales Australian at 52½c. ₱ lb. Other transactions of some magnitude were rumored, but without reliable particulars. From Boston the reports are of increasing activity, with a steadier range as to values.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.
X to XX	45@57
Picklock	58@65
No. 1 Fleece	44@52
No. 2 Fleece	40@48
Southern, coarse to fine	30@42
Tub-washed Fleece	48@56
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15@35
New-Mexico fleece	16@30
California Spring Clip	19@34
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	19@26
Extra Pulled	45@50
Super Pulled	44@50
No. 1 Pulled	30@35
Lambs' Pulled	44@52
Donskoi	17@36
Montevideo	16@35
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18@32
Rio Grande	17@30
Mexican	17@21
Cape	32@37
Cape Pulled	50@60
Combing Wool	38@65
Australian Wool	43@65
South American Pulled, common to extra	36@80
East India Wool	15@30
Mediterranean	15@34
Noils	20@50
Camel's Hair	16@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	20@28

FREIGHTS—Grain-room by the British steam-ship lines has been in more confident demand, and having been offered less freely, has been quoted stronger. Provisions have been offering more freely at previous quotations. Other general cargo movements have been comparatively slow at former figures. The offerings of Cotton have been very light to-day. The business for the Continent, particularly by steam, has been checked by the materially reduced supply of room available for prompt or forward shipments. The chartering business has been limited, with tonnage offering for most purposes less freely, notably so for Grain and Petroleum, rates for which were quoted stronger by ship-owners, which had the effect of impeding negotiations. Some inquiry was noted for tonnage for the Cotton trade, but not of a confident nature....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, small lots of Cotton on the basis of 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 58,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 4½d.@5d. for prompt shipment; 32,000 bushels Wheat, for Saturday's steamers, at 5¼d.; 10,000 bushels Grain, shipment of Wednesday of next week, at 4½d.@5d., and 8,000 bushels do., shipment same steamer, at 6d. ₱ standard bushel, closing more firmly, with 5¼d. ₱ standard bushel reported as bid for early accommodation; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 1,900 bxs. Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton. Also a British ship, 683 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, at 13-32d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 1,000 Oars at ₰d. ₱ running foot; 100 bales Hair at 25s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels grain at 6¼d. ₱ 60 lbs., which determined the rate for the 48,000 bushels reported in our last on private terms; 200 bbls. Pork and Beef at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 408 tons, (now here,) with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; a German bark, 400 tons, and a German brig with Naval Stores, reported as from Wilmington or Charleston, on the basis of 4s. and 6s. Also, three ships, 1,163, 1,144, and 751 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, and five ships, 1,584, 1,472, 1,305, 1,295, and 1,189 tons, with Guano, from the Peruvian deposits, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. Also, a German bark, 609 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Cadiz, an American brig, 425 tons, hence, with Staves on private terms....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 547 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and £10 gratuity. The Lumber trade was very dull in all lines, with rates nominally unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 578 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,721 head, or 513 cars, against 331 cars for the same time last week. The market was lively for good Cattle at strong last week's prices. Common stock was slow at low figures. There was a large attendance of buyers from every section. The quality of the offerings was below the average for good. About 2,000 head were disposed of. Sales, 300 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,150 to 1,200 lbs., at $4 62½@$4 95; 500 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,120 to 1,630 lbs., at $5 30@$6 50; 700 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,054 to 1,625 lbs., at $5@$7 25; 600 head Texas Steers, ranging from 733 to 1,073 lbs., at $3@$4 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 4,400 head for the same time last week; market slow, not fairly opened; owners asking fully ¼c. advance on last week's rates, and buyers hanging off; but few Canada stock yet arrived; sales 1,000 head Western Sheep, ranging from 78 lbs. to 88 lbs., at $4 25@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,700 head, against 16,700 head for the same time last week; market active; trade lively, with much competition among New-York buyers at ¼c. advance on last week's rates; about 50 car-loads changed hands; the quality of the offerings was good; Yorkers, $5 85@$6 25; heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 75.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 10.—Receipts, Beef Cattle, 1,818. There was quite an accumulation of Cattle at the market of all grades; many were fine Oxen, including an assortment of young Cattle, Steers, Heifers, &c., intended for Beef. The market was a trifle quicker than a week ago, but prices were unchanged, although rather firmer at the quotations. Sales Choice, $10 50; Extra, $9 50@$10 25; First Quality, $8 75@$9 50; Second Quality, $6@$8 50; Third Quality, $4 50@$5 50. Receipts, Sheep and Lambs, 8,804. The bulk of the arrivals this week were from Vermont and Canada, and the quality as a whole was less desirable. There was no actual improvement in prices, but the demand was better. Sales of Sheep in lots at $2 50@$3 75 each; Extra, $4@$6; Spring Lambs, 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market quiet, with an easier feeling; good to extra shipping Steers sold at $5 25@$6 40; through Texans, $1 50@$3 25; shipments, 849. Live Hogs active; receipts, 26,000; packers buying freely; prices steady at $5 75@$6 40 for common to choice; shipments, 6,000. Sheep active and firm; best grades higher; common to choice, $3 30@$5; receipts, 1,500.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; for the account, 93⅜@93½. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, Preferred, 43½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ ₱ cent., which is ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 29,000 quarters, including 25,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 35s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 23s.@23s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Provisions—Lard, 65s. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,100 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February at 7⅝d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Lard 65s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 10—3 P. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@8¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 25s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 10.—Petroleum, 23¾f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Spanish Gold, 200@201. Exchange firmer: on the United States, 60 days, gold, 116@118 premium; Short Sight, do., 119@121 premium; on London, 137@140 premium; on Paris, 118@120 premium.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33½c. Resin quiet and dull at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The day calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2098—Appleby vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.	2626—Lynch vs. Mayor, &c., City of N. Y.
2600—Eddy vs. Waller.	2630—Herrlich vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
3658—Stevens et al. vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York.	396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
3610—Strong vs. Mayor, &c., City of N. Y.	28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
161—Brink et al. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	669—Benjamin vs. Miller.
160—Brink et al. vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	2622—Lyler vs. Jacobson.
1388—Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	2684—Shaw vs. Duncombe.
1704—Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.	2686—Martin, Executor, &c., vs. Beekman, impleaded, &c.
835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.	2746—Frazier vs. Mayor, &c., City of N. Y.
2558—Van Riper vs. Sweed, Jr., et al.	266—Desnues vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
457—Bronson vs. Frothingham et al.	483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.	1399—Kenny vs. Hinds.
1213—Lowenthal vs. Mayor, &c., of City of New-York.	1821—Kuhn vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
1285—Dean vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	1137—Schuyler vs. Stevens
1911—Colt vs. Golden Bronze Hardware Co.	1831—Kuhne vs. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.
3533—Milerd et al vs. Thorn et al.	2055—Powers vs. Heath.
1181½—Wilson vs. N. Y. Troy Steam-boat Co. and Honcax.	4077——— vs. ——.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.	2059—McLaughlin et al. vs. Hudson.
4105—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	2061½—Vermilye et al. vs. Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.
1943—Norman et al. vs. Deguan et al.	2065—Bingham et al. vs. Farrell.
	2069—Worth, assignee, vs. Bright.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

100—Brigham vs. Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company.	247—Breslin, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
103—Cornell vs. Litchfield.	248—Connolly, &c., vs. Mayor, &c.
107—Beaseley vs. Mayor of Brooklyn.	249—Nathan, &c., vs. Mayor, &c.
115—Gray vs. Green, &c.	250—Pittman vs. Mayor, &c.
125—Goodheart, Jr., vs. Goodheart.	258—Hymen vs. Grand Trunk R. R. Co.
155—Matter of Sophie R. C. Furniss.	260—Stewart vs. Richards.
161—Wilson vs. Barney, &c.	266—Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Company.
167—Malone vs. Blythe.	288—Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury vs. Hamill.
177—Mauer vs. Cedar Point Iron Company.	
239—Matter of Ebeneser Bailey.	291—Patterson vs. McCunn, &c.
241—Matter of Alexander L. Macombe.	295—Powers vs. Raynor.
244—Hart, &c., vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.	296—Stewart vs. Stewart, &c.
245—Loene, &c., vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.	309—Purdy, &c., vs. Schlesinger.
246—Traphagen vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.	311—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1122—Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	766—Butler et al. vs. Lee.
1440—Duer vs. Reed.	768—Schweinburg vs. Loss.
684—Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor.	770—Cramsey, Jr., vs. Gaddis.
1540—Farfax vs. N. Y. Cen. and Hud. R. R. R. Co.	772—Dorr vs. Hayes.
552—Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.	774—Burmingham vs. Pandie.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.	776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
764—McAlleny vs. Gibbs et al.	780—McArdle vs. Koehler.
	782—Lamy vs. Dannon.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1711—Hayward vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1187—Ryan, Administrator, vs. Burke.
1622—Caffe vs. Bareact.	954—Woodruff vs. Campbell.
1220—Reed vs. Tray.	119—Shreiber vs. Wagner.
716½—Dever vs. Handrew	2236—Nelligan vs. The Mayor.
1672—Bischoff vs. Steinmetz.	2237—McMahon vs. McMahon.
1219—Cashberg vs. Dailey.	2127—Stewart vs. Stewart.
1221—Sanchez vs. Sanchez.	
712—Condit vs. Warren.	
1197—Crosley vs. Duffy.	

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
114—Kiveny vs. Conner.	1477—Beninger et al. vs. Willington et al.
556—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.	1241—Slattery vs. Cahoun et al.
403—Elberfelt vs. Dilger.	412—Fields et al. vs. Stever.
455—Sexton vs. Daly et al.	589—McKeag vs. Gortleman et al.
456—Same vs. Same.	559—Hecht vs. Brennan.
458—Carmody vs. McGim.	560—Kaufman vs. Siefel.
1037½—Williams vs. Sackett.	
474—Hager vs. Carlin.	
1702—Young vs. Barrow.	

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1496—Channing vs. Longstreet.	520—Margulis vs. Lorry.
1828—Miller et al. vs. Lamlis.	1500—Trowbridge et al. vs. Feldman.
1866—O'Donnell vs. Melce.	2574—Miller vs. Merwin.
179—Hyslop vs. Kennard.	289—Phelps vs. Rogers et al.
1043—McKean vs. Houseman et al.	1217—Doench vs. Sheider.
1894—Same vs. same.	1381—Robinson vs. Cowles.
967—Martin vs. Zirker.	536—Koehler vs. Wright.
	532—Carpenter vs. Walker et al.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1520—Jobson vs. Barnes et al.	342—Noble et al. vs. McGarr.
1451—Hopper vs. Brady.	1355—Evans vs. New-York Plaster Works.
679—Booth et al. vs. Walters, et al.	1659—Kunt vs. Haggerty.
1561—Doelger vs. Wagner.	1729—Studwell et al. vs. Miller.
816—Brannigan vs. Fox.	1732—Bevy et al. vs. Pursell et al.
1195—Werder vs. Dorrman.	1554—Kiefer vs. Bott.
1609—New-Haven Copper Company vs. Smith et al.	1145—Hanger et al. vs. Kernstein.
1716—Cunningham vs. Morrill.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Dennis Sullivan, robbery.	Joseph Barnett, grand larceny.
Patrick McCartey, robbery.	William Reinhardt, larceny from the person.
Felice Mazzoli and Luigi Sforse, robbery.	Conrad Klein, larceny from the person.
Pelie Hogmand, robbery.	John Hendricks, larceny from the person.
John Donohue, burglary.	Annie Reilly, larceny from the person.
William White, burglary.	Sarah Albert, larceny from the person.
Louis Bucker, burglary.	William Tucker, concealed weapons.
James Green, grand larceny.	
Chas. Greenwood and John Kelly, grand larceny.	
Sigmund Hiber, grand larceny.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Patrick Barry, violation election laws.	Henry Mayer, violation election laws.
Samuel McCoy, violation election laws.	Michael Foley, violation election laws.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following decisions were handed down: The People of the State, respondent, vs. Thomas C. Fields, appellant, is decided in favor of appellant. The action on which the appeal was based was brought to recover the moneys for which judgment was recovered, upon the allegation that they were unlawfully and fraudulently paid by the Controller of the City of New-York to Fields as the assignee of several parties who claimed pay as members of certain engine companies of that City under an act of the Legislature of 1869. Various allegations of fraud were made in the complaint, all of which Fields denied in his answer, and of which no proof was given on trial. The complaint charged collusion between the several officers of the City and County of New-York and Fields to shield him from prosecution for recovery of these moneys. This was denied in the answer, and was unsustained by any proof upon the trial. The complaint further charged that defendant was a member of the Legislature of 1870, and voted for the act of that year affecting the subject matter of the issue, and organized measures for procuring its passage. The answer admitted the alleged membership and vote, but averred that the provision in question was a section of the City Tax Levy, and that Mr. Fields' vote was for the general act, without knowledge that it contained the section in question. It also denied that he arranged or organized measures to procure the passage of the act. On this latter point no proof was given. Judgment was rendered against Fields for $554,062 73 at the Albany Circuit Court, in the Summer of 1873, and the same was affirmed at the General Term, in March of the present year. The decision of the Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the lower courts and grants a new trial. The opinion, which is partially based on the decision in the Ingersoll case, and which contains a lengthy quotation from that opinion, is written by Judge Folger. Judges Johnson, Andrews, and Grover concur. Chief Justice Church and Judge Rapallo dissent. Judge Allen was absent when the case was argued.

Another decision handed down was in what is known as the "Police Justices case." The action which led to the appeal was in the nature of a *quo warranto* to test the title of Bankson T. Morgan to the office of Police Justice in the City of New-York. In 1869 nine Police Justices, of whom Edward Hogan was one, were elected in and for the City and County of New-York, to hold office for six years from Jan. 1, 1870. Hogan qualified and performed the duties of his office until ejected by Morgan. An act of the Legislature of 1873 provided for the appointment of Police Justices of New-York through nomination by the Mayor and confirmation by the Common Council. It directs that the powers appertaining to any Police Justice at the time of the passage of the act shall be vested in the new appointees, and that thereupon "the tenure, salaries, and authority of Police Justices theretofore existing in said City shall cease and determine."

By virtue of this act the elected Police Justices were displaced, and their jurisdiction, powers, and places assumed by others appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council. Morgan was one of the appointees under the act of the Legislature, and in virtue of it he entered into the office then held by Hogan and excluded him from possession. Hogan disputed the title of Morgan upon the ground that the act under which he was appointed was unconstitutional, the office being elective. The trial court directed a verdict for Morgan, to which Hogan excepted. The General Term affirmed the judgment entered on the verdict. The decision of the Court of Appeals affirms the decisions of the courts below, sustaining the title of the new Police Justices holding under the legislative act.

The case is decided on the Wenzler case, in which decision was rendered this morning. Judge Johnson writing an elaborate opinion. Judges Grover, Folger, Rapallo, and Andrews concur, and Chief Judge Church and Judge Allen dissent, the latter writing a dissenting opinion. Bernard Wenzler was tried and convicted in November, 1873, on a complaint charging him with petty larceny. B. H. Bixby, M. Otterbourg, and B. C. Wandell, who claimed to act as Justices, constituted the Court of Special Sessions of the City of New-York, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed in 1873, entitled "An Act to secure better administration in the police courts of the City and County of New-York." Mr. Wenzler claimed that the three justices named had no authority to try and convict him, on the ground that the act of the Legislature in 1873, in so far as it shortened the term of the elective offices of Police Justices already elected and in office at the time of the passage of the act was unconstitutional. Judge Johnson's opinion will not be ready for publication until to-morrow.

Decisions in the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Nov. 10:

Judgment affirmed with costs: The People ex rel. Hogan vs. Morgan; McKeebins vs. Ward; Carpenter vs. O'Dougherty, Kendall vs. The Holland Purchase Insurance Company; Biewett vs. Baker; Roberts vs. Johnson; Philips vs. Conklin; Parker vs. The Arctic Fire Insurance Company; Amory vs. Amory; Amory vs. Amory; Murray vs. Clark.

Judgment affirmed: Wenzler vs. The People; Coleman vs. The People.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event: The People vs. Fields; Hinckley vs. Kneily; Smith vs. Isaacs; Thornall vs. Pitt; Dutcher vs. The Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

Order affirmed with costs: Genet vs. Davenport.

Order granting new trial reversed and judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs: Wells vs. Weaver.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation with costs—Allen vs. Fourth National Bank of New-York; Kilbourne vs. St. John.

Motion denied without costs—Tiffany vs. Farr.

Judgment modified so as to allow claim against the Receiver in favor of the respondent for $3,000 and interest from Nov. 5, 1866, without costs as to either party in this court—McCullough vs. Norwood.

Order of Supreme Court reversed, and judgment on report of Referee affirmed with costs—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company vs. Brown.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs: Prindle vs. Beveridge; Lytle vs. Beveridge.

Order of General Term reversed and case remitted for hearing upon the merits, without costs as to either party in this Court: Brown vs. Brown.

Ordered, that all proceedings be suspended on this motion and appeal, so that plaintiffs may bring action to set aside agreement of Fellows and Heermans to discontinue, &c., without costs: Hill vs. Heermans.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Scofield vs. Scofield; order granted.

Keany vs. Warren; granted.

Weber vs. Weber; memorandum.

Andrews vs. North America, N. & Co.; memorandum.

Gourley vs. Campbell; memorandum.

Gregory vs. Hugelen; memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

The People, &c., vs. Hutchings; opinion.

Matter of Church; order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Morris vs. Morris; divorce granted.

Delan vs. William. F. Havemeyer, as Mayor, &c.; injunction dissolved. See decision.

Meyers et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; injunction dissolved. See decision in Delan case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Curtis.

Ruggles as Receiver, &c., vs. Wilmont; proposed order settled.

Barnard et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion for bill of particulars of defendants' counter-claim granted in part. See memorandum.

Hewlett et al. vs. National Bank of the State of New-York; demurrer sustained, with case to plaintiffs to amend, &c., in twenty days. See memorandum.

By Judge Speir.

Weston vs. Ritcham; motion granted. See memorandum.

Steinberg vs. Worms; motion denied with costs. See opinion.

Wright vs. Bitziman; judgment ordered on the verdict. See opinion.

Jackson vs. Litus; order granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—In the Court of Appeals to-day motions were heard as follows:

No. 23, John B. Scholey, executor, appellant, vs. George Hart Mumford and another, respondents, and No. 259, James Ward, respondent, vs. Philander Spencer, appellant; motions to dismiss appeal. John E. Bliss, appellant, vs. George H. Gardner, respondent, and John E. Bliss, appellant, vs. Charles H. Lawrence, respondent; motions for a reargument submitted. The Manhattan Brass Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. Henrietta H. Thompson, respondent; motion for a reargument and papers submitted.

The following appeals from orders were also argued: No. 51, The People, &c., respondent, vs. Henry W. Genet, appellant; W. A. Beach for appellant, and District Attorney Fellows for respondent; No. 53, The People, &c., respondent, vs. William H. Florence, impleaded, &c., appellant; No. 56, The People, &c., respondent, vs. Michael F. Quigg, appellant; No. 54, the People, &c., ex rel. George H. Fresmeyer vs. the Board of Police of the City of Brooklyn et al.; No. 58, the People, &c., ex rel. Sarah Ann Splain, plaintiff in error, vs. the New York Juvenile Asylum, defendant in error; papers submitted; No. 62, John H. White, respondent, vs. Jane E. Coulter et al., appellants; judgment affirmed by default.

The general calendar was then called, and the following cases were heard: No. 1, Alfred Mitchell, plaintiff in error vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; passed. No. 2, George S. Wood, plaintiff in error vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argued; case still on.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 do., 85⅞c.@85½c., cash; 85c. November; 86c.@86⅛c., December; No. 3 do. 81c.@81½c.; Rejected, 77c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 73⅝c., cash; 73½c., November; 71⅜c., all the year; High Mixed, 74½c.; New, 64½c.@65c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 47½c., cash or November; 47c., all the year; White, 50c.@53c. Rye in fair demand at an advance; No. 2, 84c.@85c. Barley in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 16¾, cash or November; $1 17½, December; No. 3 Spring, $1 01@$1 06. Pork steady; for cash, $18, but closed easier for future at $17 40@$17 45 for all the year; $17 90@$17 95 for February. Lard firm and in fair demand; 13c., spot; 12c., all the year. Bulk Meats unchanged and steady. Whisky steady at 96c. Freights nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 4¾c.@5c. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed heavily at 85½c.@85¾c., December. Corn, 72½c., December; 71¼c., all the year. Oats steady and unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; Low Middling, 14c. Flour dull and heavy; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $4 25@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. do., Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Rio brands, $6 25@$6 50; do. Family, $6 25@$8 25. Wheat—Western dull; Southern firm; receipts small; Amber Western, $1 17@$1 24; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 16; No. 3 do., $1 11; Rejected, $1 08; Red Maryland, $1 12@$1 27; Amber do., $1 28@$1 30; White do., $1 12@$1 30. Corn firm; Southern active; White Southern, 72c.@81c.; Yellow do., 70c.@80c.; Mixed Western nominally 85c. Oats firmer and higher; receipts small; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c.; White do., 65c.@68c. Rye quiet but firm at 90c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong, especially for Bacon Clear Rib Sides, stock of Cut-meats light. Pork nominally $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 14¼c.@14½c. Western Butter—More doing; choice to fine Tub, 28c.@30c.; Rolls, 25c.@30c. Coffee nominal; quiet; 18c.@20½c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 4⅞c.@5c. Whisky scarce and firmer at $1 01.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Flour unchanged; sales, 3,600 bbls. Wheat higher on white grades; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 27; 1,200 bushels Extra do. at $1 31@$1 32. Corn higher; sales, 1,200 bushels new High Mixed Toledo at 86c.; old held at 89c.@90c. Barley firm and higher; sales, 24,000 bushels Canada at $1 45; 4,500 bushels do. at $1 47. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middlings, $28@$29, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York, 5c. to Albany, 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 14,500 bushels; Corn, 21,400 bushels; Barley, 80,000 bushels; Peas, 9,100 bushels; Lumber, 1,030,000 feet. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 19,400 bushels; Peas, 8,100 bushels. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was—Wheat, 1,556,000 bushels; Corn, 215,000 bushels; Oats, 256,000 bushels; Barley, 430,000 bushels; Rye, 32,000 bushels; Peas, 7,500 bushels. Compared with the amount afloat the same time last year there is a deficiency of 1,654,000 bushels of Grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 117,700 bushels; Corn, 69,200 bushels; Oats, 166,365 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 103,979 bushels; Corn, 65,545 bushels; Oats, 59,350 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 1,100 bushels; Corn, 45,366 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Wheat steady; sales, 8,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at 98c.; 30,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 do. to arrive at $1 01; 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 do. at $1 12; 800 bushels White Michigan at $1 25. Corn in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bushels High Mixed at 77c.; 500 bushels No. 2 Western in lots at 83½c.@84c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley firm; Western, $1 20@$1 25; Canada, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Balance unchanged. Flour active. Sales 1,600 bbls.; Western Spring at $5 75@$6 Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and weak; lower to sell; little doing. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 3 Red Fall, 96½c. bid, cash; sales at 96½c.@96¾c., December; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 04¾@$1 05. Corn dull and lower; new No. 2 Mixed, 67c.@70c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 52½c.@53½c., closing at 53c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 15. Rye steady; No. 2, 86c.@88c. Whisky steady, at 99c. Pork quiet, at $19 25@$19 50, cash; $18 50, February. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon firmer, but only an order trade. Lard higher; steam 13c. Live Hogs firm; Packers $5 75@$6 25; extra, $6 50. Cattle dull and weak; common to prime Texan Steers, $1 75@$4 50; good to choice Native Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs, 1,400 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Petroleum nominal; Crude, in bbls., 8c.; do., in bulk, 4¾c.; Refined, 10¾c. Clover-seed, 8¾c.@9c. Flour dull; small business; prices unchanged. Wheat—Choice Red, $1 18@$1 20. Corn firm; old Yellow, 92c.@93c.; new, do., 75c.@80c. Oats in good demand; White, 62c.@63c.; Mixed, 60c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $20 50@$21; Whisky, $1 01. Tallow, 8½c.@9c. Butter easier; New-York State and Bradford County, 38c.@40c.; Western Prime, 28c.@30c.; Choice Western Rolls, 28c.@30c. Cheese—Business small; quotations lower; Fancy New-York and Fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; Prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c. Prime Western Reserve, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, 29c.@30c.; Western, 27c.@28c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Red, 95c.; Amber, $1 10; White, $1 15. Corn—Mixed, 70c.; White, 80c. Oats, 58c.@60c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c.@12c. Bacon and Bulk-meats—None here. Lard, 13½c.@14½c. Whisky, 96c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum dull; Standard White, in car lots, 9½c.; State Test, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—Market bare. Oats scarce and steady at 63c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Flour steady at $3@$6. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn steady; Ear, 50c.; new shelled, 60c.; old do., 68c.@70c., in elevator. Oats steady at 50c.@51c., in elevator. Rye, 85c.@86c. Barley, $1 10@$1 14. Hogs, $5@$6 25; receipts, 3,200.

For other Domestic Markets see Sixth Page.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday, Nov. 10,) was unusually large, and the business transacted of exceptional interest, as will be seen from the following review of the proceedings:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an Executor's sale, to close the Anthony estate, sold the valuable four-story brown-stone front house, 26.9x117, with lot same size, besides a small yard, 17 by 22, on the north side, in rear, No. 424 Fifth avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-eighth street, for $145,000. The property was purchased by Lespinasse & Friedman, for Mr. Thomas Terry, of No. 35 West Twenty-seventh street, a Havana merchant. A bid of $144,000 was made on behalf of Mr. Mattheisson, the sugar-refiner, and an advance, we understand, was offered over the price at which the house sold, for the same party, after the auction, which was refused. The same property was sold some eight or nine years ago by Mr. Morris Ketchum for $101,000. The price realized yesterday was considered by a majority of the brokers on Pine street, for the times, fair. The same firm, at the same auction, also sold the two-story brick stable, with lot 24x98.9, No. 15 East Thirty-ninth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue, for $30,100, which premises were also purchased by Mr. Terry. The legal sale by Messrs. Ludlow & Co. of the premises No. 41 Park street was adjourned to the 20th inst.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Nafis, Esq., Referee, disposed of five lots, together forming a plot in size 99.11 by 125, on Seventh avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, for $32,000, the buyer being H. B. Deshler, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction four lots, each 25 by 100, on Cooper street, between Academy and Hawthorne streets, Dyckman estate, for $830 apiece, to S. T. Knapp, and one lot, same size, on same street, between Emerson and Isham streets, to same buyer, for $675; three lots, on the same street, between Emerson and Isham streets, were knocked down at $530 each, but not sold; two full lots, on One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 245 feet west of Fifth avenue, were withdrawn for the want of adequate bids; four full lots, on One Hundred and Seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, were withdrawn on a bid of $3,500 each; and two full lots, on One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, shared the same fate, on bids of $3,700 apiece. The same firm adjourned the legal sale of the leasehold premises on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-seventh street, to the 17th inst., and the legal sale of four lots on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, to the 24th inst.

The following legal auctions were also postponed, viz.: Sale by James M. Miller of a gore lot on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, east of Fifth avenue, adjourned to-day. Sale by the same auctioneer of the leasehold premises on College place, north-west corner of Park Place, adjourned to Dec. 28, and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of two lots on East Eightieth street, west of Madison avenue, adjourned to the 17th inst.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at a Trustee's sale disposed of two Southern plantations, one known as "Green Meadow Plantation," located in Henrico County, Va., containing 629 acres, to F. Stebbins for $1,100, and the other as "Silver Stream Plantation," in Bryan County, Ga., containing about 1,300 acres, to T. Donovan for $725.

TO DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day public sales are announced as follows: By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of one gore lot, 50 by 51.6 by 38 by 77.11 by 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Hoboken, N. J., at Odd-Fellows' Hall, at 2 o'clock, Executor's sale of thirty-four building lots, located in Hoboken, and situate respectively on Willow, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Seventh, and Tenth streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 425 5th av., n. w. corner of 38th st., lot 26.9x117, with gore in rear on north side, 17 x22, house 26.9x117 ... $145,000

1 two-story brick stable and lot, No. 15 East 39th st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., lot 24x98.9, building covers same ... 30,100

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

5 lots, 7th av., n. w. corner of 126th st., together in size 99.11x125, sold in one parcel ... $32,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

4 lots, Cooper st., between Academy and Hawthorne sts., Dyckman estate, each 25x100, $830 each ... $3,320

1 lot, Cooper st., between Emerson and Isham sts., 25x100 ... 675

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 9.

Boulevard, w. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 92d st., 100x100; F. Follet to A. C. Tully ... $16,500

Same property; Maggie W., wife of Edward J. Lewis, to Frederick Follett ... 15,000

Delmonico place, e. s., 250 ft. n. of Cliff st., 50x100; Teasdale place, n. s., 315 ft. w. of Delmonico place, 110x100; Teasdale place, s. s., 323.9 ft. w. of Delmonico place, 101.3x100; Morrisania; B. Wright to Sophia E. Quin ... 54,000

Madison st., s. s., 216.5 ft. e. of Scammel st., 23.6x95; Moses May to Sarah, wife of Jacob Foos ... 14,000

40th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.4; Mary Gallagher, widow and devisee, to Dennis F. Lavelle ... 4,000

64th st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x75.5; T. Farley to the Institution of Mercy ... nom.

75th st., s. s., 234.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x102.2; R. L. Bayaud to J. Nunan ... 9,250

86th st., n. s., 67.2 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x102.2; S. Gayton to G. D. Bayaud ... 22,000

104th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 183.4x100.10; S. T. Meyer to W. Lalor ... 16,500

104th st., n. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; John S. Simmonds to William Lalor ... 15,000

114th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.11; Cornelia Livingston to Frank E. Francisco ... 3,000

116th st., s. s., 480.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; E. P. Steers to D. Babcock ... 15,000

117th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., 70x100.11, foreclosure; M. Leyne, Referee, to J. J. Phelan ... 5,750

Same property; J. J. Phelan to J. W. O'Shaughnessy and W. Sorley ... 6,600

128th st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x99.11; Peter A. Anner to Egbert Simmons ... 30,000

129th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 24x99.11; R. Lavinia Bayaud to James Nunan ... 6,083

129th st., n. s., 305.10 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Susie A., wife of George J. Banks, to Alexander H. Palmer ... 6,500

Railroad av., e. s., lot No. 36, map valuable building sites at Morrisania fronting on Harlem Railroad, &c., &c., 50x150; James McDonald to Frank Berger ... 900

Willis av., s. w. corner 146th st., 50x106; 146th st., s. s., 147 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; Morrisania; George H. Teiss to John D. Heisenbuttel ... 18,000

4th av., w. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 88th st., 25.2x82.2; J. Kinsey to C. H. Harrison ... 9,000

7th av., n. e. corner 121st st., 25.11x92; Society of the Church of the Puritans to Julius A. Gandee ... 7,000

10th av., s. e. s., Plot No. 18, Fort George property, runs s. e. 455 ft. to Harlem River, thence s. e. to s. w. Plot No. 19, thence n. w. 436 ft. to s. e. s. 10th av., thence s. w. 100 ft.; 10th av., centre line, Plot No. 14, Fort George property, runs s. e. 425 ft. to Harlem River, thence s. w. to Plot No. 18, thence n. w. 436 ft. to s. e. s. 10th av., thence n. e. 47.6 ft., thence n. w. 50 ft. to place of beginning; 10th av., centre line, Plot No. 20, Fort George property, runs s. e. 452 ft. to Harlem River, thence n. e. to land of W. Ferguson, thence n. w. 487 ft. to centre line of Fort George av., thence s. w. along same and centre line of 10th av., 101.4 ft. to beginning; William Lalor to Sigmund T. Meyer ... 99,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

44th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; S. Fleischmann to Cecilia Codwise ... $12,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Rivington st., No. 86, store, basement, and part of third floor, 5 years, per year ... $1,000

50th st., n. s., 164 ft. w. of 5th av., 31x100.5, 18 years from April, 1868; Trustees of Columbia College to William Hurry; per year ... nom.

8th av., w. s., indefinite location, 24.8x1/2 block, 21 years from 1866; Benjamin Moore, Executor, to Catharine Wilbur, Executrix to M. Wilbur; per year ... 200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FEW EXTRA CHOICE LOTS ON 72D st. Boulevard, between the grand entrances into Central Park and Riverside Park, for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

No. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR square.—This elegantly-located and arranged four-story high-stoop medium-sized stone dwelling, with sunny open yard and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st., and 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OWN YOUR HOME.

Twelve thousand acres in five, ten, and fifteen-acre lots, suitable for all crops, in New-Jersey, half way to Philadelphia on railroad.

$25 PER ACRE.

Quarter cash, balance three and five years. Climate cures diseases of the throat and lungs, kidneys, liver, &c.

NO FEVER AND AGUE.

No better land or more healthy climate to be found. Address or call at No. 153 Broadway. Circulars mailed free.
R. CAMPBELL.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
			CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.							
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallsher	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vince't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Anlike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenschedo	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.
			CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.							
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gooel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	34 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	161 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Phillippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($630 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator at the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, deceased,

BROADWAY—14 splendid City lots, east side, about 400 feet north of Boston Road and Jefferson st., convenient to steam and horse cars, (connecting with Harlem and Morrisania boats,) churches, schools, and other improvements. Sale positive; terms easy. Maps and full particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full-size four-story high-stoop, frescoed, elegantly-furnished, desirable dwelling to lease reasonably for Winter or eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., Union square; or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease or for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 30 WEST 50th st.—A moderate sized house, beautifully arranged and in complete order, to rent furnished; immediate possession. Apply to owner on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED FOUR-STORY house for the Winter to May 1, for a private family; location between 14th and 40th sts., 6th and Madison avs.; rent $300 per month. Address SHIPLEY JONES, Box No. 534 Post Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE, TWO INfants, and help desires an unfurnished second floor; private family preferred. Address CAMEO, Station D.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES DUGGIN, plaintiff, vs. LELA S. PARAF and ALFRED PARAF, her husband; Russell Sage, John J. Searing, Henry D. Robbh, Millicent H. Martin, and William E. Martin, her husband, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1874.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 26th day of October, 1874.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o28-1aw6wW*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY and County of New-York.—DELIA MASURY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. MASURY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court.—Dated Oct. 6, 1874.
M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o7-1aw6wW*

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 584 5th av., a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, consisting of black-walnut extension tables, buffet, arm and side chairs, rosewood parlor suites in satin damask, Venitian mirror, centre tables, etegeres, paintings, water colors, &c.; also, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, curled hair mattresses, pillows, &c.; Brussels and Wilton carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

BOWE & HILLIER, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE RICH HOUSEHOLD Furniture, at No. 15 South Prospect place, East 41st st., between 1st and 2d avs., THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 11, at 10:30 o'clock, Rose-wood piano-forte, richly-carved rose-wood parlor suite, rose-wood and marquetry etageres, cabinets, walnut and gilt pier and mantel mirrors and cornices, thirteen valuable oil paintings, modern and old; one magnificent and rich rosewood chamber suite, cost $1,200, containing four pieces; walnut and maple bedroom suites, leather and walnut library and dining suites, sideboard, extension-table, French secretaire desk, French cabinet desks, library book-cases and secretaire, bronze, ormolu, and marble clocks and side-pieces, carpets, hair mattresses, and bedding through the house.
JOHN H. HILLIER,
Marshal and Attorney for Mortgagee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD KEEPING, Bankrupt. The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at public auction, by E. D. Bailey, auctioneer, at the store, No. 1,257 Broadway, formerly occupied by the said Richard Keeping, the stock of goods belonging to the above-mentioned estate, consisting of a rich and elegant stock of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, and Bronzes; also two iron safes, show cases, counters, &c.
M. V. CABLE,
Assignee of said Bankrupt.
Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1874.

AUCTION SALE OF GAS-FIXTURES.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the assignee of said bankrupts will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 89 Bowery, in the City of New-York, by R. Field, auctioneer, a lot of gas-fixtures, brackets, chandeliers and globes of the estate of said bankrupts.—Dated Nov. 4, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT,
Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, ss.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and of the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be conducted under the name or firm of "JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM AND COMPANY."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is a general stock commission, brokerage, and financial business.

That JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and GEORGE E. WHITE, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York, are the general partners, and WILLIAM BERGH KIP, who resides at Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which the said WILLIAM BERGH KIP has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership is the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, and the amount of capital contributed by the said JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM is the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

And that the said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and is to terminate on the first day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Dated at the City of New-York, this fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM,
GEO. E. WHITE,
General Partners.
WM. BERGH KIP,
Special Partner.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. S. [illegible], DENTAL OFFICE NO. 45 West 28th st. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of Nov. 14, 1874, for the delivery at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., within four months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, of 77,300 pounds of the best Iron-wire of the following sizes:

No. 11	2,500 pounds.	No. 17	4,500 pounds.
No. 12	14,000 pounds.	No. 18	7,000 pounds.
No. 13	1,000 pounds.	No. 19	3,500 pounds.
No. 14	25,000 pounds.	No. 20	3,000 pounds.
No. 15	5,500 pounds.	No. 21	2,800 pounds.
No. 16	6,000 pounds.	No. 22	2,500 pounds.

All sizes of wire under No. 14 to be annealed. Information in regard to the same can be had from the Commandant of the Yard. The wire will be subject to the usual inspection, after delivery, and all wire rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

The price of the wire offered must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Iron-wire," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon Nov. 12, 1874, for the iron-work of a court-house, bell-tower, and prison building to be erected in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARPENTER AND MASON WORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 19, 1874, for the carpenter and mason work for an elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 9TH INST., a pair of pearl and gilt OPERA-GLASSES, left in the Fourth avenue stage by a party who got out at Wallack's Theatre. As the owner has associations with the glasses, and not on account of intrinsic value, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to J. VAN HORN, No. 31 Chambers st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC ... SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC ... SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC ... SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC ... SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA, WED., Nov. 11 | JAVA ... WED., Nov. 25
*RUSSIA ... WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA ... WED., Dec. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

Steam-ship ANDES ... Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS ... Nov. 27

For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.

ETNA ... Nov. 4
CLARIBEL ... Nov. 19

The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ... Thursday, Nov. 12
STATE OF NEVADA ... Wednesday, Nov. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE COMPANY'S STEAMER STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will sail for Belfast and Glasgow from the company's dock, Pier No. 36 North River, On THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 M.

For first-class passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage at reduced rates,
No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT ... Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Saturday, Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE ... Saturday, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75 ... Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE ... Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE ... Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES ... Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN ... Dec. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin ... Nov. 11, 3 P. M. | Italy ... Saturday, Nov. 21.
Egypt ... Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen Sat'day, Nov. 28

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND ... Friday, Nov. 13, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAN, H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin ... $100 gold.
Second cabin ... 60 gold.
Steerage ... 24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina.	Nov. 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Dec. 1.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN ... Saturday, Oct. 31
PEMBROKE ... Wednesday, Nov. 4

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin ... $75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin ... $55 currency
Steerage ... $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff ... $36

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. S. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 12.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 2[illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA ... Thursday, Nov. 12
CITY OF MERIDA ... Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... (noon) Thursday, Nov. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA ... Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO ... Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For [illegible]

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time-Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
R. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS DU VERNET,

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board is also taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS AFfairs, grammar, and spelling taught without classes; writing lessons $3 per month. Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway, ladies' department.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn.
H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE, WHO teaches music, the English branches, French, and German; would like an engagement as resident or visiting governess; unexceptionable references will be given. Address A. Z., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WILL GIVE private instruction. Address Temple, No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF LONG EXPErience wishes pupils for two classes now forming, one for ladies, other for gentlemen. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
EDWARD ANTHONY,
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, Executors.
m20-1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-1aw6mW*

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 3 ... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2 ... 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th ... 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th ... 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th ... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th ... 3:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th ... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th ... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th ... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th ... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th ... 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th ... 8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. [illegible] North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—[illegible] Steamers leave Catharine [illegible] at 11:30 A. M.